

## AMERICA REJECTS GERMANY'S OFFERS IN LUSITANIA CASE

Further Concessions Made,  
But Proposals Only Par-  
tially Satisfactory

### WANT DISAVOWAL

Mr. Lansing and Ambassa-  
dor Are Continuing  
Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, January 26.—The  
German Ambassador, Count Bern-  
storff, conferred with Secretary of  
State Lansing, today, on the subject  
of the sinking of the Lusitania. It  
is understood that the Ambassador  
made further concessions, but has  
not yet disavowed the crime.

Mr. Lansing, with the approval of  
President Wilson, has rejected Ger-  
many's latest proposal for the settle-  
ment of the Lusitania affair, but the  
negotiations are continuing, as the  
proposal was partially satisfactory.

## ENEMY TRADING CHARGE AGAINST SASSOONS FAILS

Come Through With Absolutely  
Clean Hands, Says Magistrate;  
'Only a Suspicion'

The enemy trading case against D.  
Sassoon and Co. was dismissed  
yesterday by Mr. G. W. King, magis-  
trate, in the British Police Court.  
The court said that the company had  
come through the case with absolute-  
ly clean hands.

At the hearing Mr. Boyka gave  
evidence, and counsel (Mr. E. H.  
McKean for the Crown and Mr. R. N.  
MacLeod for the defence) delivered  
argument, and in the afternoon the  
magistrate, after a lengthy review of  
the facts, said the evidence of the  
Crown went no further than that  
there was a suspicion, or might be a  
suspicion, that something might be  
wrong. As a matter of fact, was  
there anything wrong? He did not  
think so at all.

It seemed to him the Crown, to  
have proved their case, would have  
had to show that certain enemy cargo  
got into the hands of defendants or  
that defendant company monies got  
into the hands of alien enemies. He  
did not consider the evidence had  
shown that.

There was not, it seemed to him,  
the least bit of evidence to show  
either of these. All the evidence  
pointed to the contrary. Therefore it  
seemed to him the charges were not  
proved and he dismissed them. That  
was on the facts. Defendant com-  
pany had absolutely clean hands in  
the matter.

Mr. McKean withdrew the other  
charges.

### NORSEMAN IS BEACHED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 26.—The Domi-  
nion liner Norseman has been beached.  
No lives have been lost.

### Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza. .... Jan. 28  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 28  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore Jan. 29  
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere... Feb. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 2  
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26  
is due here at 5 p.m. today. Left  
Hongkong on January 26, per M.M.  
s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).  
The French mail of January 9 is  
due at Hongkong on February 6 and  
here on February 10. Left Port  
Said on Friday, January 14, per  
M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

## Government Troops' Timely Arrival at Tzeliusing Salt Wells Saves the Situation

Chinese Gunboat Exchanges Shots With Macao  
Warship; Former Ignored Harbor Rules

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, January 26.—It is offi-  
cially stated that the troops who  
recently arrived in Szechuen have  
reached the Tzeliusing salt wells,  
thereby saving the situation. Nanki,  
Kiangnanhsien and Luchow are still  
safe. The Government is instituting  
measures to retake Suifu.

Hongkong, Jan. 27.—The Macao  
correspondent of the Hongkong Daily  
Press writes that, on the morning of  
the 25th, a small Chinese gun-boat,  
towing various small junks, came  
from the direction of Wongcam to  
pass through Macao waters to Chin-  
saw and failed to report to the har-  
bor police. A launch tried to stop  
the gun-boat, but was warned that,  
if it came in the way, the gun-boat  
would run her down.

Notice of the matter was given to  
the harbor police and the gun-boat  
at Macao was ordered to follow the  
offenders. The Commander of the  
Chinese gun-boat, regardless of his  
promise to report at 4 o'clock, pro-  
ceeded on his way to Chin-saw.

The gun-boat was pursued by boats  
from the gun-boat Patria and the  
tugboat Capitania, until near Green  
Island. The tugboat fired one round,  
to which the Chinese gun-boat and  
the soldiers on board replied. There  
were no casualties.

Lanchowfu, January 26.—An  
epidemic of small-pox during the  
past two months has resulted in  
the death of several thousands of  
children. Snow is badly needed and  
the farmers are anxious. The  
political outlook at present is peace-  
ful.

### U.S. Attache Goes to Yunnan

According to the Sinwanpao, the  
attache to the American Legation  
left Peking for Yunnan on January  
24 to study the actual state of affairs  
in that province.

The Shingpao reports.—The Por-  
tuguese Minister to Peking left Peking

for Tientsin on January 25 and will  
thence proceed to Yunnan.

A Chinese paper states that the  
government is giving orders to its  
commanders in Yunnan by wireless  
telegraphy to insure secrecy. It is  
said that the messages go from  
Peking to the wireless station at  
Wuchang and from there to Canton  
where the messages are relayed over-  
land to the commanders.

### Huang Hsing Not in Japan

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern  
News Agency (Japanese) says that  
the report that General Huang Hsing  
has come to Japan is not correct.  
There was a certain Yang, a revolu-  
tionary, on board the Tenyo Maru  
instead of Huang Hsing. The said  
Yang stated that Huang Hsing has  
obtained \$3,000,000 in the U.S.A. and  
is trying to raise further funds.

The Shanghai Nichinichi Shimbun  
carries the following reports from  
Peking:

A telegram from Chungking re-  
ports that communication between  
Chengtu and Chungking has been  
cut and Chengtu is isolated.

Yuan Shih-kai held a conference  
with Lu Cheng-hsiang, the State  
Secretary, and the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, Tiao Ju-ling, the  
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and  
the Ministers of all the Government  
Departments, on the morning of  
January 25 and discussed the  
diplomacy towards Japan and the  
measures to be taken after the post-  
ponement of the monarchical system  
of Government.

### Gunboats to Szechuen

It is reported that the government  
has instructed Minister Liu Kuang-  
hsing to despatch gun-boats to  
Chungking in order to strengthen the  
Szechuen defense.

### Fukien Asks for Cruisers

General Li How-chi of Fukien has  
wired the Shanghai Naval Office for  
some cruisers to strengthen the  
garrison. Minister Liu Kuang-hsing  
has ordered the cruiser Hal-yung to  
Fuchow.

## RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA AGAIN GETS BUSY

Branches and Provisional Or-  
ganizations Are Formed in  
Affected Provinces

Since the declaration of independ-  
ence by Yunnan, the provinces of  
Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan and  
Kwangsi have become most impor-  
tant places, and with assistance of the  
foreign missionary doctors the  
Central Committee, under the Vice-  
Presidency of Mr. Shen Tun-ho of  
the Red Cross Society of China, with  
offices at 26, Kiukiang Road, has  
organized new relief works and  
original branch societies as follows:

**Szechuen**  
Branch Society: Chengtu.  
Provisional Organizations:  
Ningyuanfu, Dr. J. C. Humphreys.  
Yachow, Dr. G. G. Davitt.  
Kiating, Dr. D. F. McKinley.  
Suifu, Dr. C. E. Tompkins.  
Luchow, Dr. D. R. Wolfendale.  
Tseliusing, Dr. E. C. Wilford.  
Jungshien, Dr. J. R. Cox.  
Chungking, Dr. W. J. Sheridan and  
Dr. C. W. Freeman.

**Kweichow**  
Provisional Organizations:  
Anshun, Dr. E. S. Fish.  
Tongjen, Dr. F. C. Krumling.

**Hunan**  
Branch Society: Changsha.  
Provisional Organizations:  
Hungkiang, Dr. E. E. Witt.  
**Kwangsi**  
Branch Society: Dr. C. A. Hayes.  
Also in many other places of the  
above four provinces the relief work  
is being organized.

### The Weather

Weather overcast and changeable.  
The maximum temperature recorded  
yesterday was 51.8 and the minimum  
32.2, the figures for the correspond-  
ing day last year being respectively  
56.8 and 52.4.

## CONSUL SAMMONS ON FAST TRIP TELLS U.S. OF SHANGHAI AND CHINA

Ordered To Visit New York,  
Philadelphia, Chicago  
And Other Cities

### HANDS OUT BUSINESS TIPS

Due Back About February 15;  
Double of Two American  
Senators

For such of you as may have  
received the impression that Mr.  
Thomas Sammons, American Consul  
General at Shanghai, is idling away  
the hours in the land of his birth,  
we have a message. A letter has  
been received from Mr. Sammons  
which shows that he has been tour-  
ing the United States telling the  
cities about Shanghai and China.  
This tour was taken by the order of  
the Department of State and was  
prepared on a split-second schedule  
that would have delayed a veteran  
traveling man.

The letter says that Mr. and Mrs.  
Sammons were to sail on the United  
States transport Sheridan, scheduled  
to leave San Francisco on January 5.  
The congested condition of the mail  
lines made it impossible for them to  
get passage on the regular steamers.  
Thus they will go to Manila first and  
probably will arrive in Shanghai  
about February 15.

The letter was written at Chicago  
on December 21. Mr. Sammons went  
before the Federal Trade Com-  
mission in Washington and gave  
them an outline of the commercial  
history and needs of China. He  
says:

"After the commission had finish-  
ed with me, the requests of com-  
mercial organizations for first-hand  
information caused the State Depart-  
ment to order me to cover a few of  
the No. 1 cities such as New York,  
Philadelphia, Chicago, Albany,  
Rochester, Boston, Seattle, Tacoma,  
Portland and San Francisco. I have  
only one day at Seattle, one day at  
Tacoma, and one day at Portland.  
I must travel on Christmas and Sun-  
day of this week and next. During  
the next ten days nearly all my time  
will be spent at night on sleeping  
cars, with the days taken up by con-  
ferences with commercial organiza-  
tions."

### Double of Two Senators

Mr. Sammons has often been mis-  
taken for Senator Du Bois of Idaho.  
He discovered in his visit to  
Washington that he was also the  
double of another senator. The  
Seattle Post-Intelligencer carried the  
following story regarding his adven-  
tures at the capital:

When Senator Duncan U. Fletcher,  
of Florida, returns to Washington to  
resume his senatorial duties he is to  
find a number of old acquaintances  
treating him with extreme chilliness,  
and he will be puzzled thereat. The  
trouble lies with Thomas Sammons.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Often— Why Not Always?



Like almost everyone in  
Shanghai, we believe you  
often take advantage of  
THE CHINA PRESS WANT  
ADS.

But the point we make  
is, if THE CHINA PRESS  
WANT ADS are good  
OFTEN in filling wants,  
why aren't they good  
ALWAYS for such wants?

If you have a phone, use  
the phone in sending in  
your ad. If you have no  
phone, use the mail box.

ANY WAY is a good  
way to send in your WANT  
AD, if that way gets it to  
THE CHINA PRESS.

## Copper Mine Chimney in Japan to Be Highest Structure in World



In the top picture is shown the present chimney at the Hidachi Copper  
Mines. It is 511 feet high and the hill on which it stands is 1059 feet above  
sea level. The inside diameter of this big smokestack, at the top is 25 feet;  
at the base 35 feet. Both it and the flues leading to it are reinforced con-  
crete. The new stack which is to be 1,000 feet in height will have an inside  
diameter of 33 feet at the top; it also will be of reinforced concrete. It  
will be 14 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower and thus the tallest artificial  
structure in the world. In the lower picture is shown the Sumitomo Besshi  
Copper Smelting Works on Shikoku Island in the Inland Sea, where by a new  
American electrical process the poisonous sulphur gas fumes are to be  
rendered harmless.

Mr. M. Eisler, an American mining  
engineer, whose activities in his chosen

profession in the last forty years or  
more have extended from Siberia to  
South Africa and Boise City, Idaho, in  
the old boom days, to Southern China,  
is a visitor in Shanghai, stopping at  
the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Eisler  
has just completed a trip through  
Japan and Korea. He reports that he  
was much struck by the tremendous  
advance made by Japan in the last ten  
years in the production of copper. One  
of the interesting things he learned is  
that one of the big copper works is  
preparing to erect a chimney one  
thousand feet in height, by far the  
highest in the world. Interviewed by  
a reporter for THE CHINA PRESS yester-  
day he said:

"It is now ten years since my first  
visit to Japan. I have just returned  
from a two months' journey inspecting  
mines there and in Korea, which gave  
me the opportunity to appreciate the  
progress made during the intervening  
period not alone in the production of  
the various metals, but also in the  
introduction of the latest metallurgical  
appliances and inventions. It also  
convinced me of the fact that some of  
their engineers are possessed of in-  
ventive ideas and they understand how  
to put these into good practical use."  
"There are various metal mines in  
operation there, but the country  
principally abounds in copper areas.  
In 1906 the production of refined copper  
amounted to about 40,000 tons; in 1915  
the same had risen to about 90,000  
tons and Japan today ranks as the

second greatest copper producer in  
the world.  
**Kuhara Mines Rapid Growth**  
"The principal mines are the Sumi-  
tomo Besshi, the Furikawa Ashio, the  
Fujita Kosaka and, although in 1906  
the Hidachi mine was only producing  
1,200 tons of copper yearly, it is to-  
day the biggest and best paying copper  
mine in Japan. Its owner, Mr. Kuhara,  
within the short period of 10 years, by  
intelligent management, good luck and  
the assistance of a very clever engineer,  
has developed a great property. On a  
production of over 12,000 tons in 1915  
he has made a profit of 7 million yen  
and as he is developing properties in  
other parts of Japan, I can indulge in  
the prediction that within a couple of  
years the various Kuhara mines will  
produce yearly some 20,000 tons of  
copper."

(Continued on Page 11)

## WILSON TO SETTLE WITH GREAT BRITAIN WHEN WAR IS OVER

Does Not Expect Nor De-  
sire Compliance with De-  
mands re Blockade

### KEEP UP PROTESTS

Resolved Not to Yield To  
German Maneuvers To  
Embroid America

### PRECEDENT OF U.S.

Grey Says It Must Be Fol-  
lowed; Neutrals Should  
Make Things Easier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 25.—The New  
York Tribune learns from an official  
in President Wilson's confidence that  
the attitude of the President towards  
the British blockade is one of post-  
ponement. He will continue to pro-  
test sharply, but he does not expect,  
nor does he desire, compliance with  
the demands made by the United  
States Government on the subject  
and he is resolved not to yield to  
German maneuvers to embroil the  
United States and Great Britain.

He intends to settle with Great  
Britain after the war.

Washington, January 25.—The  
American Government has objected to  
the application of Great Britain's  
Trading with the Enemy Act as  
affecting neutral trade.

A party of neutral journalists has  
been permitted to examine German  
goods found in the mails on board  
neutral ships. They constitute a  
variety of articles of an article, sent  
under false descriptions, in the  
attempt to carry on foreign trade  
and also enormous quantities of  
propaganda literature in all lan-  
guages.

Some of the books are falsely  
described as being printed in Lon-  
don or Paris.

### Commons Pass Trading Bill

London, January 25.—The House  
of Commons today passed the third  
reading of the new Trading with the  
Enemy Bill.

Mr. A. Shirley Benn, Unionist M.P.  
for Plymouth, raised a debate on the  
efficiency of the British blockade,  
saying that Germany, through neu-  
trals, had secured large quantities of  
commodities for man and beast, as  
well as munitions. He suggested a  
strict blockade, from Norway to the  
north of Scotland and across the  
Channel and also of the Straits of  
Gibraltar, so stopping everything  
going to Germany and thus bringing  
the war to a speedier close. This  
would be the same as President  
Lincoln's blockade of the Southern  
States during the American Civil War.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the  
recent figures published in some  
newspapers, alleging a big leakage  
to Germany through neutral coun-  
tries, from America, were grotesque  
and misleading under investigation,  
because they ignored the fact that,  
in some cases, American supplies to  
neutral countries replaced the sup-  
plies formerly received by those  
countries from Germany.

Scandinavia and Holland were not  
importing more wheat than was  
normal. He emphasized that, block-  
ade or no blockade, there must be  
some leakage, but the leakage had  
been less than was expected.

He repudiated the suggestion that  
the Foreign Office was hampering  
the navy. Such a suggestion must  
have a dispiriting effect on the navy  
and Foreign Office. The task was  
burdensome and, if the blockade was  
more stringent, it must be consistent  
with the rights of neutrals.

### Allies to take Common Action

The last American Note would be  
answered after consultation with  
France and, probably, also with the  
other allies, after which common  
action would be possible.

The main question for neutrals to  
consider was: "Do they admit the  
right of Great Britain to apply fully,  
under modern conditions, the prin-  
ciples of blockade applied by the Ameri-  
can Government in the Civil War?"  
If their answer was: "Yes," as it was  
bound to be, then let them make it  
easy for Britain to distinguish the  
destination of goods. If neutrals did

not admit that right, it would be a departure from their neutrality.

Sir Edward Grey said that the last American Note contained things which, if conceded, would result in contraband reaching the enemy, but he did not take that to be the attitude of America or of the other neutral countries. He concluded by scathingly contrasting the efforts made by Great Britain to meet neutrals to Germany's efforts, saying: "What would a neutral have said if we acted as Germany does?"

The Press Bureau, in a detailed statement, refuting the allegations that the ineffectiveness of the British blockade allows enormous quantities of goods to reach Germany through neutrals, gives figures showing that the statistics of such leakage have been greatly inflated.

It points out that, in many cases, the increases in the imports of neutral countries are due to the fact that their supplies, under normal conditions, were drawn from Germany. It instances the excess of the imports of rice into Denmark, which amounted to 3,000 tons. Even if the whole excess had been exported to Germany, this would represent barely one per cent. of Germany's yearly requirements.

A considerable quantity of tea imported by Denmark has probably gone to Russia, since Copenhagen has largely succeeded Hamburg as the entrepot for trade. Large quantities of cotton were imported by neutrals during the early months of the war, but these imports have been restricted to normal quantities since April.

#### Obviating Inconvenience

The Press Bureau mentions the interesting fact that, in order to obviate inconvenience and delay in removing cargoes from neutral ships, large quantities of contraband were allowed to proceed to the ship's destinations, on condition that the contraband was returned to England or detained during the war.

The statement points out that neutral countries should be allowed to import quantities normally imported, with, perhaps, a small addition to allow for the natural growth of trade.

The statement says that the recent figures published by the Morning Post are incorrect and really apply to France, Italy and other countries, besides neutral countries. It says that the imports into Holland and Scandinavia from all sources totalled 1,101,766 tons of wheat and flour during 1915, as compared with 1,109,000 tons in 1913; maize 1,788,000 tons in 1915, as compared with 1,194,600 tons in 1913 and cotton 310,451 tons in 1915, as compared with 73,708 in 1913.

With reference to the statement regarding boots, it says that the increase is largely due to the requirements of Italy and Russia, while the increase of the import of bacon into Holland is entirely on behalf of the Belgian Relief Commission. The Morning Post does not mention the imports of bacon to France and Italy, which have largely increased in both cases.

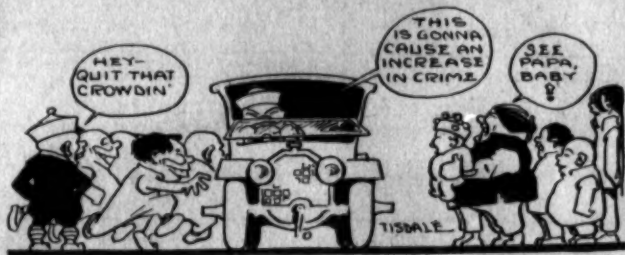
#### Britain Allows Greece Adequate Coal Supply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 26.—An accord has been reached between Great Britain and Greece regarding the supply of coal for Greek industrial enterprises and Great Britain is authorising the export of sufficient coal for these needs and also to the Admiralty, for the needs of the Greek fleet.

## HEY! STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Who Says We're Not Up-to-Date With Our New High-Powered Black Maria and E' thing?



Where is the man that said these wars were going to stop all progress? Drag him forth and stand him before us. We have information that will refute his dismal croakings as far as Shanghai is concerned. Onward and upward is our cry. The latest proof is found in the fact that we have acquired a Black Maria.

A Black Maria is what we said. The sides thereof are of the regulation duskiens and about it runs the orthodox netting of chicken wire to restrain the birds of crime inside. This patrol wagon is a motor conveyance. It has been put on a regular run. Its duty is to convey the out-put of the mills of justice at the Mixed Court to the storage house of the same at the municipal jail. Only those that are convicted get to ride.

The first trip of the Black Maria was made yesterday morning. She backed up her sinister form at the Mixed Court door about 9 in the morning and made three trips during the day. The first prisoner to board the craft was an old offender who had made many voyages between the two buildings before. He

got into the wagon, and moved cautiously toward the front, his mouth and eyes wide with awe at his luxurious surroundings.

"Al-yah!" was all he could say.

They had to make him sit down. In spite of the fact that he faced a year's sentence, he wore a smile so broad that it was in danger of meeting in the back of his head. The wagon holds ten. It was a cheerful lot of pick-pockets, sneak-thieves and burglars that buzzed away to their cells yesterday.

"There's going to be an increase in crime when they find out how much style we are putting on," said one of the court attaches. "They'll be shooting each other to ride in the wagon."

A large blue sergeant sits at the back of the patrol, and a nine-foot Sikh rides beside the driver. Formerly all prisoners furnished their own transportation to the jail, making the pilgrimage on foot with a log chain linking them together. It is pointed out that, if the demand on the wagon becomes too great, a trailer can be provided.

The license number on this calamity hack is 169.

## Secure Record Price For Australian Wheat

Cargo of 5,000 Tons for May Shipment Is Sold At 70s. Per Ton

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Melbourne, January 25.—A cargo of 5,000 tons of wheat has been sold at 70s. per ton for May shipment. This is a record.

## SEPARATE PEACE DENIED BY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

Declares Rumors Are Baseless; Only Circulated By Evil-Minded Persons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 25.—The Belgian Government declares that the rumors circulated by evil-minded persons regarding the conclusion of a separate peace between Belgium and Germany are baseless.

## British Rush 4,500 Arabs Three Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Cairo, January 26.—4,500 western Arabs were engaged on the 23rd and driven back for three miles. The casualties sustained by the British forces were 26 killed and 274 wounded, while the enemy lost 150 men killed and 500 wounded.

The Press Bureau announces that it appears, from further communications received regarding the recent fighting along the Tigris, that General Aylmer is 23 miles eastward of Kut and not seven, as reported on the 20th. There is nothing further to report.

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether  
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, OR OTHER BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.**  
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.  
JAMES H. HIMROD, 10 YEARS  
141 Broadway, New York City.  
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

For paper of any kind  
See  
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."  
No. 6, Klansse Road

## Boost Indian Cotton Growing Possibilities

Industry Has Received Setback; Requires Careful Nursing; Other New Fields

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—In an address to the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. Hutton, chairman of the Cotton Growing Association, emphasised the enormous possibilities of India and the value of the assistance rendered to the Raj by the Cotton Growing Association, by reporting on new types of cotton. Dealing with the steps taken by the Association to meet the crisis at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hutton paid a tribute to the patriotism of the banks in providing credits to the amount of £500,000 to enable the association to finance various crops.

The view of the council of the association was that the industry had received a setback and would require careful nursing to enable it to resume its advance. The cotton and seed produced under the auspices of the association were now worth over £1,000,000 a year and its work was only beginning.

Large districts in Africa were still untouched and in Mesopotamia there were possibilities of growing sufficient cotton to keep half the spindles in the world fully employed.

## FRENCH GAZETTED VISCOUNT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—Field Marshal Sir John French is gazetted Viscount French of Ypres.

## Consul Sammons on Trip Tells of China

(Continued from Page 1)

United States consul general at Shanghai, who has been here on official business.

When Mr. Sammons went to lunch in the senate restaurant the other day with Harry Davis, private secretary to Senator Jones, the waiters cordially welcomed back the senator from Florida. They don't know yet why he failed to call them by name. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who is here framing the administration army bill, breezed over and tried to draw him into consultation regarding preparedness, but to no avail.

But this was only a beginning. Senate employees, officers of the executive departments, both the high and the low in the government, during his entire stay persisted in addressing him as Senator Fletcher, and in wanting to discuss questions of patronage with him.

Thanks Him a Swell-Head

Some Mr. Sammons convinced of their mistake, others simply drew back, flushed, and said:

"Oh, very well, Senator Fletcher, if that's the way you feel toward me, good-bye," and they went away muttering idle phrases about how getting into the senate swells some people's heads.

To escape from all this Mr. Sammons took refuge one day in the National Press Club. But he had not been there a moment before he was addressed as Senator Dubois and invited into a bridge game. Tom Sammons in a bridge game!

When he went into the Pennsylvania office to buy a ticket for New York the clerk made it out for Jacksonville, Fla., before he could be stopped. "I'm going away from here; this senator thing is getting on my nerves," said the consul general desperately. And he went. But the department has called him back for another conference and he will have it all over again.

## MUSEUMS SAVING £50,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—Mr. L. Montagu estimates that £50,000 will be saved annually by closing the museums.

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## GERMAN GUNNERS RAZE CATHEDRAL OF NIEUPORT

Templar Tower is Also Destroyed; Claim Observation Posts Were Maintained There

### NO MONTENEGRIN FIGHTING

Is Official Austrian Report; Troops Surrendering Without Any Delay

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service). Official German report.—Headquarters, Jan. 25.—Western theater.—The German artillery heavily shelled the enemy's positions. German patrols, who at several places had destroyed trenches of the enemy, have stated that the enemy suffered heavy losses. The Germans have taken several prisoners and captured 4 mine-throwers.

The Templar Tower and the cathedral at Nieuport, on which the enemy maintained observation posts, have been laid down.

The Germans, east of Neuville, attacked parts of French advanced trenches, after springing some mines. They have taken three machine-guns and more than 100 men. The enemy tried some counter-attacks, but only a few courageous soldiers left the trenches and were then shot down.

A German air squadron attacked the military establishments and the air-craft depot at Nancy, as well as factories at Baccarat. An undamaged French biplane was taken near St. Denoit by the Germans, together with the inmates.

### Easy Repulse Russians

Eastern theater.—Russian advances at several places have been easily repulsed.

Headquarters, Jan. 26.—Western theater.—The French attempted to take back the lost trenches east of Neuville by a large number of counter-attacks, but were always repulsed, several times in hand-to-hand fighting.

A French mine blasted in the Argonne damaged a short part of a German trench near height 255. The Germans occupied a crater north-east of Lachalade (between St. Menchould and Varennes), after having repulsed an attack of the enemy.

A naval aeroplane attacked the enemy's military establishments at La Panne (in West Flanders, near the French frontier). Aeroplanes of the enemy attacked the railway at Loos, south-west of Dixmuiden and at Bethune.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 25.—Balkan theater.—All foreign reports about new combats in Montenegro are free inventions. This is confirmed by the fact that the King left his country and his army. Until now it has not been ascertained in whose hands the real government is, but this is completely without importance for the military results of the Montenegrin campaign.

The disarming of the Montenegrin army progresses without interruption at all places where Austro-Hungarian troops have arrived. The Montenegrin battalions under the command of their officers surrender their arms without delay. Numerous detachments from districts which are still not occupied by us announce to our vanguards their readiness to lay down their arms.

Capture 12 Guns in Scutari

The Austro-Hungarians in Scutari

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## \$20,000,000 Electric Railway Across Rocky Mountains



The insert shows Percy Rockefeller at the throttle of one of the giant twin electric locomotives, with President R. A. J. Erling by his side. The remainder of the picture shows one of the huge locomotives capable of hauling a 300 ton train through the mountains, and part of the train. The greatest electrification ever put into operation on a transcontinental railroad was completed on December 8 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. A 440 mile strip through the Bitter Root range of the Rocky Mountains was electrified at a cost of \$20,000,000. Percy Rockefeller operated one of the first electric engines to travel over the new line. Mr. Rockefeller is one of the directors of the road.

captured 13 cannon, 500 rifles and 2 machine-guns.

Russian theater.—The Russian artillery shelled several places on the north-east front. The enemy are actively reconnoitering.

The Italian theater.—The Italian artillery shelled Creto, in Judicaria and Traddonezo, in the Sugana Valley. Combats have been started at the bridge-head of Gorz and near Oslavia. The Italian artillery is visibly more lively on the Isonzo front.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: Constantinople wires that the Turkish Government has released the French Embassy officials, attached to the United States Embassy, who were arrested as a measure of reprisal when the Entente arrested the Consuls of the Quadruple Alliance at Salonica.

The Sofia paper Balkanake Poshte reports that the number of Macedonian volunteers is so large that the Bulgarian War Office must decline many. At Istip alone, 1,500 Macedonians have volunteered.

The papers, discussing the Montenegrin situation, state that the utterances made by King Nicholas, while travelling, are of far less importance than the fact that all Montenegro is now occupied by the Austro-Hungarian and German troops, who nowhere found resistance on the part of the population. Riots occurred only at Podgoritz, but there the Albanians and Montenegrins fought in the streets until the Austro-Hungarian and German troops were called by the Montenegrins to hasten. They then quenched the riots.

### Say Capitulation is a Fact

The papers further state that the main army of Montenegrins lines the road from Nikatch to Danilograd and Podgoritz. Scutari is firmly in the hands of the Austro-Hungarians. In fact, neither King Nicholas nor the Government have withdrawn their request for peace. At all events, the capitulation has actually taken place.

The papers opine that King Nicholas has left for France under the pressure of the Entente States, especially that of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, because these

countries were already too much impregnated by the Montenegrin capitulation.

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag points out that, at the opening meeting of the Greek Parliament, delegates from Northern Epirus were present and sworn in, although the Entente had protested against their presence, because the Northern Epirus districts were not conceded to Greece in the London treaty. The Epirus delegates petitioned the Greek Government to acknowledge them as members of the Parliament, in spite of the Entente's protest, which has apparently been done.

The Turkish headquarters report from the Irak front that engagements continue at the Kut-el-Amara position. British forces coming from Iman All-el-Gharbi, on January 21, attacked the Turkish position near Menahie, 35 kilometers east of Kut-el-Amara, on both banks of the Tigris. The engagement lasted six hours.

All the British attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks. The British have been repulsed several kilometers eastward and left about 3,000.

The Turkish losses were comparatively slight.

General Aymer asked and obtained one day's truce in order to bury the dead. Captured British stated that the British lost besides these men 3,000 dead and wounded in the preceding engagements near Sheikh Said. The Turkish troops attacked another detachment advancing west of Korna from Muntefik Atick and caused them to retreat.

The British left 100 dead behind.

Reichsbank Statistics

The Reichsbank's weekly report gives the following figures: Gold reserve 2,451.9; Commercial paper and treasury bills 5,449; Circulation of bank notes 6,274; Private deposits 2,143; Gold covering the circulation of banking notes 39.1%.

The most interesting feature of the report is that the increase of the private deposits by far exceeds the increase of the commercial paper. This, together with the decrease of the circulation of banking notes, proves that new money is deposited in the bank.

The instalments of the third war

loan have been completely paid since January 22, the last date of the total amount of 17,160 million Marks. Only 686.2 million, or about 5.22%, have been borrowed from the loan banks on collateral.

The Berlin papers comment on the debates at the opening of the Swedish Parliament and point especially to the discussions about the neutrality question, in which the Premier stated that Sweden was desirous of maintaining

peace, but was obliged to make efforts for her security, which, however, may possibly prove to be unsuccessful. The Premier insisted that the Government must not be subservient to sympathies, but must only defend Swedish interests.

If Sweden had made concessions, she would not have obtained lasting advantages, since the example of other neutral countries proves that such concessions only encourage the

belligerents to increase their demands. The Premier concluded, with the assent of the majority, that Sweden cannot suffer any reduction of her honor and sovereignty.

The papers state that it is easy to see against whom these reproaches about reducing the sovereignty of neutrals are addressed. They recall the recent Swedish laws, which clearly indicate that her neutrality and

(Continued on Page 4)

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## GIVES FATHER \$9,000 TO GO INTO BANISHMENT

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, Who Killed His Wife, Accepts That Sum From His Son

### CLAIM TO WIFE'S ESTATE

'I Consider \$9,000 Cheap Price For Knowing I Shall Never See Him'

New York, December 12.—"To be forever rid of the danger of humiliation of meeting his father in or near his home," Harold Guy Mott of Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, has agreed to give his parent, Dr. Samuel S. Guy, who killed his wife in 1907, \$9,000 to quit that place forever, and relinquish all claim to his wife's estate of \$200,000.

"As a matter of fact," said young Mott last night, "I consider \$9,000 a cheap price for knowing that I will never see my father again. I have changed my name to Mott so that the name of Guy may be used as infrequently as possible."

### His Crime and Punishment

Dr. Guy was a prosperous dentist in Queens County, politically and socially prominent, when he shot his wife in her home. He was indicted, convicted of first degree manslaughter and sentenced to nine years in Sing Sing.

He was released from prison last year and immediately consulted former District Attorney George A. Gregg on a claim of a share in his wife's estate. As she died intestate he was entitled to the life use of her real estate, but her family lawyer instituted an injunction proceeding, contending that it would not be equitable to permit a man to profit by a capital crime of which he had been convicted.

Leander B. Faber of Jamaica was named to take testimony, but will never be called upon to make a report, for the boy and his father met and the latter agreed to the terms of his exile.

Five thousand dollars was paid in cash and the remainder is to be settled in four yearly installments of \$1,000 each.

### To Live in Rhode Island

"It is probable," said the family lawyer, W. S. Pettit, last night, "that we should have won our case in court but young Mott preferred to get rid of his father at once, and he made a very satisfactory arrangement."

Dr. Guy has started for the Pacific Coast. When he returns he expects to buy and live upon a farm in Rhode Island.

## KING BOOZE DIES ON LAST GLORIOUS JAG

New Year's Eve the 'Wettest' In History; Left-Over Liquor Floods

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 1.—Washington state is "dry" today, but Seattle was "wet" enough last night to satisfy the most ardent advocate of anti-prohibition in the land. Nor was this city alone in bidding a "damp" farewell to 1915 and liquor at one and the same time. Despatches from Spokane and Tacoma report that those cities, which today have entered the "dry column," last night "went the limit," and that there was hardly enough wine and liquor to supply the demands of their New Year revelers.

In this city conservative estimates put the amount of money spent for liquor since December 15 by men wishing to forestall the period of drought, at close to a million dollars. Some estimate more than double this.

### Booze Stocks Gone

With midnight the city as a whole, however, went "dry" and saloon keepers admitted that they were glad when the time for closing came. Their stocks had been depleted to such an extent that it was difficult to buy a drink in many places after three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In Spokane, reports assert, all cafe records were broken by the tremendous volume of business done. The city determined to make of its New Year's celebration one that should long be remembered. One of the hotels mounted a real cannon on its roof and punctuated the evening's hilarity with tremendous explosions. "Farewell booze," yelled the crowds when the ringing of bells and the tooting of hundreds of whistles announced that it was 1916.

### All Sold in Tacoma

In Tacoma pretty much the same state of affairs was reported. The cafes there were also sold out for the most part early in the evening, and the supply ran short even in the larger places in that city.

Boise, Idaho, however, had plenty and to spare, and what was left after the New Year's celebration was poured into the city's sewers at midnight.

## On the Trail of the German Army in Servia



The picture shows a pack horse and mule carrying ammunition train of the Germans and Austrians on the march in Servia. Most of the country in Servia is too mountainous to permit the passage of the regular wagon trains, so pack animals were used by the invaders.

## IMMIGRATION TO U.S. WAS LOW LAST YEAR

Department of Labor Report Shows War Effects; Deportations Increasing

Washington, D. C. December 16.—The tide of emigration to the United States ebbed to its lowest point in more than twenty years during the last fiscal year, according to figures made public today in the annual report of Secretary Wilson of the department of labor.

The total number of immigrant arrivals, the report shows, fell from 1,218,880 in the previous year to 1,026,700 in the period ending June 30 last. All admitted arrivals of aliens, immigrant and non-immigrant, were only 434,244, as compared with 1,408,801 the year before.

Departures of aliens, emigrant and non-emigrant, likewise show a notable decrease. For the fiscal year of 1914 departures were 633,805; for 1915, 384,174. The fiscal year of 1915 covers the period of sailing home of reservists from the beginning of the European war till June 30 last. During that time the emigrant aliens, presumably including the number sailing to join the colors in Europe, were 204,974, compared with 308,838 the previous twelve months. The non-emigrant aliens departing totaled 180,100 for 1915 and 340,467 for 1914, showing a net decrease for all alien departures of 247,631.

Excess of arrivals over departures, aliens alone being considered, was only 50,970 in 1915. In 1914 the excess was 769,276.

Of the 324,700 immigrant aliens admitted to the United States in the 1915 fiscal year, 52,982 were under 14 years of age, 224,472 were from 14 to 44 years old, and 29,246 were 45 or over. Those over 14 who could neither read nor write numbered 35,057, those able to read, but not write, were 392, making the total number of illiterates over 1,435,449 or 13 per cent.

Deported aliens numbered 26,675. This included 24,111 excluded at ports and sent back to their country of origin and 2,564 arrested and expelled from the country. Of those excluded, 2,722 were denied admission because they were contract laborers.

Immigrants admitted to the country showed to customs officials money in their possession aggregating \$19,568,000, an average of \$60 each. Each of 95,711 immigrants had more than \$50; while 132,744 had less than \$50 each. One hundred and ninety thousand claimed to have paid their own passage across the Atlantic, 128,146 said that their passage had been paid by relatives, and 7,697 that it had been paid by persons other than relatives.

With reference to exclusions the reports assert: "Conditions during the last year were so abnormal that accurate comparisons with previous years are difficult. Exclusions in 1913 amounted to 1.58 per cent. of the number applying; in 1914 this was increased to 2.3 per cent., and in the last year the increase has been so great as to reach 5.3 per cent."

## JAPAN WARSHIPS TAKE RUSSIAN GOLD TO U.S.

Yokohama, January 20.—Today the Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tokiwa are leaving Yokosuka for Vancouver, under command of Admiral Ide, for the purpose, it is said, of carrying specie sent to the United States by the Russian Government. After performing this mission the Japanese ships will proceed to the Red Sea, where they are to remain for three or four months.

## German Guns Raze Nieuport Cathedral

(Continued from Page 3)

sovereignty were not threatened by Germany.

The Birshviya Vyedemosti publishes an open letter by Professor Kulyebko Kulecky, wherein he states that, on all Russian railway stations, inclusive of Petrograd, tickets are sold with 6 Roubles premium only, because all railway employees have formed a trust. Railway conductors accept passengers without tickets if they pay the premium. The chief of the Petrograd railway has confessed that he had himself to pay the premium when he was travelling without uniform.

### Breakaway in Persia

Constantinople reports that several Persian leaders were discontented with the official Persian Government and asked to take part in the Holy War for the protection of Islam. Naib Hussein Khan and his son joined the native volunteers, who number 4,000 men and attacked the Russians near Sam. The Russians lost two machine-guns, ammunition and prisoners.

From Theresienstadt, in Hungary, it is reported that the Serbian anarchist, Nedeljko Gabrinovitch, has died in prison. Nedeljko threw a bomb against the Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince in Sarajevo, which wounded several persons behind the motor-car of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Nedeljko was condemned to 20 years hard labor.

Among the prisoners liberated in Servia is the well-known gentleman jockey Count von Hokek, of the 9th Hanoverian Dragoons in Metz. Count von Hokek has repeatedly won the Hamburg Derby.

The Russian newspapers comment upon the rivalries of the Ministers and chiefly upon the attempts of the Minister of the Interior, M. Chvostov, to concentrate the whole governmental power in his hands, with elimination of all other branches of the Central Government and the local self-government. Thus, M. Chvostov has again re-opened the order of the freezing of the municipal waterpipes in Petrograd.

The former Minister of the Interior, M. Maklakoff, after an investigation by a special committee, stated that nobody was to blame in this instance, but Chvostov appointed a new committee, consisting of his own employees, for re-investigation. Thereupon, the Commander of Petrograd appeared in the office of the local self-government of the city and stated that Burgomaster Count Tolstol and all members of the City Council would be brought before the court for criminal negligence.

### Russian Feeding Problems

The newspapers state that Count Tolstol, in several cases, had worked against Minister Chvostov, by refusing to obey ordinances regarding the provision of the city with victuals and that Count Tolstol was President of the league against the persecution of the Jews. The former Minister

of Agriculture, M. Naumoff and the former Minister of Communications, M. Trepov, have gone to Moscow, in order to take part in the committee meetings for the provisioning of the city.

M. Naumoff stated in one of the sessions that the Minister of Agriculture is bound by law to concentrate in his hand the question of provisioning and has advised the committee to proceed with its work, since it is impossible to change the organization of the Government. At the same time, M. Chvostov went to Moscow, in order to examine on his own authority the question of providing the cities with food.

The Russian newspapers state that M. Chvostov, a short time ago, in one of the Cabinet meetings, demanded that his authority should be enlarged with regard to the provisioning of the cities and added that there were certain ways and means to reach an understanding about these questions with the Minister of Agriculture.

The Petrograd newspaper Vestchernagen Vremya has been placed under preventive censorship.

The Rheinisch-Westfälische Kohlenyndikat in December shipped 3,507,283 tons of coal, against 3,256,233 in November and 3,286,382 in December, 1914. This figures out for each working day 139,592 tons, against 134,970 and 149,381 tons. The shipment of coke has increased to 1,527,938 tons, against 1,432,556 in November and 1,114,147 in December, 1914, or, for the working day, 49,933 tons, against 47,320 in November and 35,940 tons in December, 1914.

Canton, January 24 (delayed).—Britishers tore off by force on Saturday night the mail-box of the German Post Office from the wall of the German Consulate building. They also tried to wrench off the coats of arms over the entrance and cut off the telephone wires. The culprits belong to the best society of Shameen.

## COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLAN WAS TO GO TO RUSSIA'S AID WITH 12,000 MEN?

It Was on Eastern Front, Not in Flanders, That He Hoped To Lead Cavalry

### TOO UNSKILLED IN WARFARE

Colonel Said to Have Felt Certain Lusitania Case Would Involve United States

Philadelphia, December 11.—The Public Ledger will print the following despatch from Washington tomorrow.

News of the plan for assembling a division of cavalry, to number 12,000, by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, to dash through Russia and join the allies in the campaign against the Germans, has just become known here, outside of certain official circles. The plan was conceived early last summer during the tense days following the Lusitania sinking. Contrary to previous reports, it is now said the Colonel never intended to join the line on the western front.

Col. Roosevelt, Major Gen. Wood and others at that time saw no hope of the United States keeping out of the European conflagration, and the former President decided to raise a cavalry division along the lines of his famous "Rough Riders" Regiment during the Spanish-American War. Instead of a single regiment of 1,000 men, Col. Roosevelt planned upon dashing abroad with a division consisting of twelve regiments of cavalry.

He did not contemplate entering the battle line on the western front or Flanders, but his plan, it is said here, was to cross the Pacific and join the Russian line assailing Germany from the east. It was figured out by him and others that this was the natural location for a cavalry division, such an organization not being considered of much worth on the western line.

### Army Officers Asked To Go

Col. Roosevelt, it is now said, even went so far as to purchase equipment. He is declared to have bought automobile trucks for the hauling of equipment and commissariat and a specially built automobile tank car for the transportation of gasoline.

Three prominent United States army officers are said to have been appealed to by Col. Roosevelt to serve as Brigade Commanders in his division, each to be in charge of four regiments, but with the erstwhile Chief of the "Rough Riders" in supreme command. It is said that three officers agreed to do so provided they could be allowed to detach themselves from their regular army duties and thought that the action of Col. Roosevelt would be an excellent one to stir patriotic pride in America and encourage enlistment in general.

According to the story told here in official circles, a well known and wealthy Chicago man was interested

in the movement and aided in financing the first part of the plans.

Army men here smilingly tell of one noted State soldier who was sought to act as a Colonel of one of the regiments and who balked at the idea of going with Col. Roosevelt in command. He is alleged to have remarked that he had a high regard for the patriotism and bravery of the Colonel, but that he did not wish to be shot down by the Germans under such an unskilled commander.

### Men Were Picked

According to the story, he was assured by the army officers interested in the movement that Col. Roosevelt would be given all the credit for the division's organization and would probably leave these shores as its titular commander, but that he would be prevailed upon to relinquish his command to a more trained soldier before reaching the scene of hostilities.

The plan of Col. Roosevelt, according to those who claim to be conversant on the subject, was to have a high officer represent a different State of the Union, and it is said that some of the best cavalry experts in the country were agreed upon for these posts.

Officials here tonight recalled a story that Sidney Brooks sent from New York to the London Daily Mail early in November telling of an interview he had with Col. Roosevelt.

"As a matter of fact," said Brooks in his despatch, "his Generals, Colonels, Majors and some of the Captains were actually selected, and for his Adjutant General Roosevelt picked a man long known to me as one of the ablest officers of the United States."

### BERNHARDT'S NEW MALADY

Now Said to be Suffering from a Disease of the Bones

Paris, December 23.—Sarah Bernhardt, a report of whose illness was denied yesterday, is now said to be afflicted with a malady of the bones, which is perhaps incurable. It does

not prevent her giving occasional public recitations while sitting in a chair. These performances are artistic and effective.

Mme. Bernhardt talks of her American tour, and is going ahead with the arrangements. Nevertheless she appears to be doubtful whether she ever will be in sufficient health and strength to undertake the trip. She does not get on very well with an artificial leg. She has received probably every variety of artificial leg, presented by the maker or by friends. She says she intends to try them all and then use the one she likes best. But in reality she does not trust herself to any model. She seems to lack courage for much practice.

A specialist on this subject doubts if she will ever walk easily. She now uses two canes, and is assisted by two persons on entering the theater. She finds the use of an artificial leg causes her considerable discomfort.

Notwithstanding her present condition, Mme. Bernhardt shows remarkable patience and constant good humor, even gaiety. She laughs and jokes, tells amusing stories, and is the wit of any gathering about her. The recent diagnosis, showing that she has a malady of the bones, is expected to give rise to frequent reports that the disease has reached a crisis or that she is dying, but her friends say these rumors should not be accepted.

## CHINESE CARPET, \$765

Mrs. Burke Roche the Buyer at Rug Sale at Silo's

New York, December 24.—Mrs. Burke Roche was one of the purchasers at the creditors' rug sale at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying \$765 for a beautiful Chinese palace carpet with a field of Imperial gold, detached sprays in brown and blue, and with characteristic border. Miss M. C. Huribut gave \$235 for a deep piled Khiva Bokhara carpet with rose field and design in ivory and blue.

Another Chinese palace carpet with a rich blue field and temple and floral designs went to Dr. F. N. Irwin for \$300, and a Persian Sultanabad rug with rose field and design and borders in gold and pale green went to Mrs. E. M. Smith for \$185. Burton Holmes was one of the purchasers.

## NOTICE

It having been brought to our notice that some YALE (Blount) Door-Closers have not been installed in accordance with the technical requirements—thus failing to close the door properly—we invite complainants to communicate with us, in which case we are prepared to send our mechanic to make the necessary alterations free of charge.

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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BILLIARDS FINAL TO BE  
BENEFIT FOR WAR FUND

It Will Be Put On At Country Club; Porter vs. Morris In Semi-Final Tonight

Mr. C. W. Porter, the most fancied man in the Shanghai amateur billiards championship, plays Mr. Gordon Morris at the Shanghai Club, this evening, at nine o'clock and the winner will meet Captain E. I. M. Barrett in the final at some near date. The final—1,000 points—when it comes off should be about the greatest game on the green cloth that Shanghai has ever seen.

Captain Barrett appears just now to be at the top of his form, which means something big. Mr. Porter, too, is playing well up to his average and, even should he be beaten this evening, this fact should not detract from the big game, for the victory would stamp Mr. Morris as a worthy opponent of the redoubtable Captain.

Arrangements have already been made for the venue of the final. At the moment, Shanghai is not letting slip many opportunities for benefitting the war funds and here is too good a chance to be missed. The Country Club has an excellent table and its concert hall is admirably adapted for such an exhibition.

The table will be erected there and suitable staging put up. The admission charges will not be exorbitant, but, with the guarantee beforehand of an attendance only limited by the capacity of the hall, they will be of such sums as will assure the funds making good out of it.

## Revolver Club

January Revolver Competitions will close on Monday evening Jan. 31. The Experts and Marksman's Competition 5 shots at 15 yards (left hand) 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Targets with 4 inch outer and 2 inch inner bull-eyes will be used. The Remington U.M.C. Ammunition Coy. has presented the Club with a number of targets the same as used in the championship matches in the United States.

## Golf

The following selections have been made for the Golf Club Competition against the Shanghai Scottish next Sunday. Singles in the morning, Fourball Foursomes in the afternoon. Losers to pay for tiffin.

- Shanghai Club.  
9.00—E. W. Godfrey v. T. S. Forrest  
9.04—Dr. J. E. Murray v. C. T. Beath  
9.08—L. Walker v. G. M. G. Burnie  
9.12—W. W. Cox v. P. Peebles  
9.16—Jas. Scotson v. G. F. Browne  
9.20—L. Evans v. P. Ferrier  
9.24—O. Crewe-Read v. E. O. Cumming  
9.28—A. Gray v. C. W. Porter  
9.32—Sir H. de Saumarez v. Dr. H. J. Marshall  
9.36—Dr. N. Macleod v. E. F. MacKay  
9.40—Dr. F. M. Neild v. A. Ferguson  
9.44—Alan Wilson v. C. M. Bain  
9.48—H. E. S. Pickering v. J. S. McEachran  
9.52—E. W. H. Carpenter v. J. Ross Young  
9.56—T. J. Fisher v. G. Hogg  
10.00—H. H. Fowler v. G. L. Campbell  
10.04—J. D. Gaines v. A. Stephen  
10.08—C. J. Knight v. H. F. Campbell  
10.12—T. W. Mitchell v. J. C. Taylor  
10.16—R. E. Stewardson v. C. H. Rutherford  
10.20—W. J. Hawkins v. J. C. Macdougall  
10.24—Dr. Bolton v. R. A. Lawson  
The tee will be reserved from 9 to 10.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. The players will pair off for foursomes in the order of starting the singles. Scoring will be by points, one for the match and a quarter for the bye.

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Fulton, Who Fights  
Willard March 4,  
Man Of Mystery

FRED FULTON.

Fred Fulton, who is to be the first opponent to attempt to wrest the championship crown from Jess Willard, is comparatively a man of mystery. Outside of the fact that the Rochester, Minn. giant is about as large as the champion and that he is credited with having knocked Willard down in an exhibition bout, little is known of him in the pugilistic world.

The experts say that Fulton was picked to oppose the champion because he is "soft" and that Willard will be in no danger of losing the crown in the twenty round bout at New Orleans on March 4.

Willard is to receive \$22,500 as his share of the fight, win, lose or draw, while Fulton will take \$7,500 or 15 per cent. of the moving picture rights.

## Boy Scout Jottings

By Pathfinder

The latest camp fire gossip seems to be the coming trip of a composite troop to represent Shanghai at Nanking during the China New Year holidays. The trip is under the auspices of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and possibly 8th Troops hope to send some members, amounting in all to about 30 scouts, under the command of Scoutmaster Li Chi-fan of the 2nd.

Displays in signalling, ambulance drill, fire-lighting (a valuable accomplishment nowadays) and other scout work will be given at Nanking, and it is hoped that the representative patrol making the trip will put up a good show, and one worthy of the Shanghai Association, which numbers some of the smartest scouts to be found anywhere, in its ranks, though as the scouts are paying their own fares and expenses, and on account of holidays and other difficulties preventing many scouts from taking the trip, it cannot be said that Shanghai will be as well-represented as might have been the case, had the association been able to pick its troop.

Shanghai is shortly to have its 10th Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts if the new lot at Nanyang get the affiliation they are trying for. For the present a Chinese gentleman at college is in charge of the party, and the necessary warrant has been applied for as Scoutmaster. On Saturday, January 15, the new scouts received the honor of a visit from the 2nd Troop, who were put through their Tenderfoot paces by Scout-

The fighter with a nut has the edge on a boob. Abe Attell illustrated this in Denver years ago when he out-generated a tar baby who was at that time going great.

Abe met this gent in a ten-round bout in the Western town and was having considerable trouble locating said gent's map.

For two rounds it was very even, and Abe wasn't a nose in the lead. When he came back to his corner after that period he told one of his seconds to get out the brush and comb and doll him up a bit. The other seconds with the towels hid the

master Li Chi-fan of the Y.M.C.A. party. At a reception kindly given by the home troop at the close of a pleasant afternoon's demonstration of work by the visiting 2nd District Scoutmaster addressed the new scouts and outlined the scheme of the work, being ably assisted by Mr. Li Chi-fan.

The Baden Powells have been making themselves useful in many ways of late. Recently at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition they ran a very effective little Scout stall which produced over \$300 in takings. At the Lyceum Theatre a squad was on duty each night, both on and off the stage, and rendered excellent service in many ways. Again, at the Olympic Theatre at the recent patriotic concert, the Troop assisted, and at Saturday's show at the Union Church Hall, the familiar and smart uniform of the B.P.s. was seen in the thick of the hard-work. A very creditable physical drill squad gave a display, followed by some rapid signalling on the stage, and much applause greeted the very effective efforts of Shanghai's premier Troop.

The youngsters have been almost continuously on duty either preparing for some show or assisting in some patriotic venture, for the last 6 weeks or more, and may well be considered to have done their little bit for their country's cause.

But don't think for a moment that these attractive youngsters in green are anything in the nature of "carpet knights" only. Though good and useful at indoor work as they have always been found, their best qualities come out in the rough and ready duties of the camp, with its rigorous training, especially in the present chilly weather. The scouts are as tough as anything, and undaunted by Saturday night's blizzard, a jovial party journeyed out as usual to Jessfield Camp for the week end. Come rain, heat, snow, or shine—it's all the same to the boys and the weather makes no difference in their keenness for the outdoor life. And it certainly was a bit "parky" on Saturday night, with almost active service conditions—the sort of weather that teaches one the unsuspected warmth of a good solid two foot bank of snow on the weather side of your tent, and the value of a good sound iron peg at the bottom of your tent wall where the wind has a wicked knack of creeping in, past extra ground-sheets and 13 inches of straw, as well as wood flooring. But half an hour of careful preparation is time well spent before turning in, and even on the coldest and wettest night, the scout soon learns how to make himself snug and comfortable.

Saturday night's blizzard was welcomed by the B.P.s. in camp, and when the party crawled out of tents and "dug outs" on Sunday morning, there were hundreds of icycles, nearly two ft. long hanging round the straw eaves of the Log Cabin, inside which a good coal fire had been kept burning all night for the additional comfort of the very few who are forbidden by parents to sleep under canvas. The steep sides of the railway embankment some 300 yards away were soon utilised to great advantage, and merry parties with home made "sledges" spent the morning joyfully tobogganing down a fifty feet slope with a fine icy surface. It reminded one of good old days, and although lacking some of the dangers of the famous Cresta run, the Jessfield track is a good one and the very best that this low-lying neighborhood affords. That the cold weather may continue is the wish of all scouts fond of the outdoor life and not afraid of roughing it a little. My only hope is that it will, however, clear up by China New Year when the big camp of the year comes off and it is considered the thing to trek westwards for four glorious days amid the pine-woods. Fr. Free kindly note, and do your best for us at China New Year.

## Just An Earful By Tad

The fighter with a nut has the edge on a boob.

Abe Attell illustrated this in Denver years ago when he out-generated a tar baby who was at that time going great.

Abe met this gent in a ten-round bout in the Western town and was having considerable trouble locating said gent's map.

For two rounds it was very even, and Abe wasn't a nose in the lead. When he came back to his corner after that period he told one of his seconds to get out the brush and comb and doll him up a bit. The other seconds with the towels hid the

near-barber, and at the bell Abe looked as though he had just left John the Barber's.

He boxed three rounds more, jabbed his colored opponent quite often and had him considerably worried.

At the start of each round Abe's hair was as neat as ever, and the look on the tar baby's face was one of wonder.

Finally, in the eighth round, the colored marvel refused to go on. The referee walked over and asked for the reason.

"Why, what's the good?" piped the dandy. "Ah ain't got no chance. WHY AH CAN'T EVEN MUSS DAT MAN'S HAIR AT ALL!"

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## News Brevities

According to the New York Herald, announcement has been made in Baltimore of the engagement of Miss Lois Ruth Goodnow, daughter of Prof. F. J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Goodnow, to Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, first secretary of the American Legation in Peking. The Journal adds that this crowns a romance which began during Miss Goodnow's recent trip to China. Mr. MacMurray, who has returned to Washington on leave, is staying with his mother.

Some straw that caught fire in the kitchen of a Chinese house at No. 182 Myburgh Road yesterday ignited part of the premises. The flames were put out by the police and inmates before the Fire Brigade arrived.

Judgment in the case against three Chinese charged with swindling 41 silk merchants out of merchandise worth \$5,000 was handed down in the Mixed Court yesterday by Mr. Perkins, the American assessor and Magistrate Kuan. The prisoners were Wang Tsao-tsing, Sung Mow-ta, and Tsang Ping-nyi. The first of these was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment because it was shown that he was manager of the fraudulent business. The other two were released, the assessor stating that the evidence was circumstantial and not strong enough to prove their guilt. It was shown that the men who engineered the deal established a hong and a bank in connection. The hong took silk and gave orders in payment drawn on the bank. When the time to cash the orders came, the debtors found that the bank had evaporated.

We have received one of the calendars issued by the Norwegian Africa and Australia Line, for which Mr. O. Thoresen is the Shanghai agent. The printing is in brown and gold with a map showing the routes of the company's steamers.

Great interest is being shown by the American colony in the series of three dances that is to be given by the American company of the S.V.C. It is the special desire of the committee to bring Americans together for these events whether they are dancers or not. For that reason card tables and other entertainments will be prepared for the non-dancers. The date of the first dance is February 1 and subscriptions are being taken in encouraging numbers. The committee asks that those wishing to attend secure their tickets early so that accommodation can be made for the required number.

Mr. S. C. Ling, Travelling Inspector of the Bank of China, has returned to Shanghai from Peking.

Despite the lesson of the frost last winter and the timely advertisements in warning by the Waterworks Company, Shanghai householders paid all too little attention to those simple precautions which prevent the breaking of water pipes when there is a cold snap. During the cold days of this week, the company had calls uncountable for fitters to do immediate repairs and, now that they have had time to reckon up the casualties, they find that there were over 900 burst pipes in foreign houses. They cannot spare sufficient people to count up the Chinese breakages.

## E. China Educational Assoc.

The annual meeting of the East China Educational Association is to be held in Shanghai beginning Monday, January 31 and ending the following Wednesday. Many out-of-town members are expected and their friends in Shanghai are preparing for their entertainment. One of the reasons for fixing this date for the meeting was to enable the convention to hear from Prof. T. H. P. Saller, of Teacher's College, Columbia University. Dr. Saller has been for some time in China investigating educational conditions, partly with the committee on Middle Schools, and those who have met him feel that he can contribute materially to the success of the meeting. As they say in America "He's a live wire."

The program for the meeting so far includes besides the president's address and the reports of committees on curriculum and on Middle Schools, the following papers: The Education of Chinese Women, by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston; the Physical Examination of Students and Follow-up Work in Gymnastics, by Prof. Kulp; how to secure Chinese Co-operation in the Management and Financing of Christian Schools, by S. K. Zhao of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. High School and probably an address by Prof. Saller.

Sectional meetings are planned for one half-day, including one on Elementary Schools led by Mr. Espey; one for members of College faculties led by Prof. Mabey; one for college presidents and deans led by Pres. Bowen; and one for Middle School teachers.

The East China Educational Association represents Anhui, Chekiang, and Kiangsu. Its officers are: Bishop H. J. Molony, President; P. W. Kuo, Vice-President; Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Secretary; H. S. Redfern, Treasurer; Executive Committee: The officers and Miss Mary E. Cogdal, Fong F. Sec., and Miss Grace L. Coppel.

## MILE END COALITIONIST

(Renter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—The result of the Mile End bye-election is:—Mr. Warwick Brooke (Coalition) 1,991, Mr. Billing (Independent) 1,615; majority 376.

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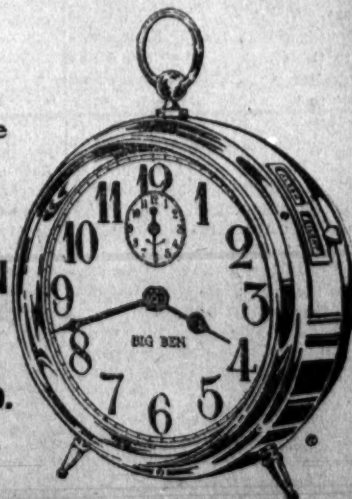
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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Weather overcast and changeable.  
Continuation of the moderate and  
inconstant breezes along the whole  
coast.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 28, 1916

IMPACTIONAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### Between the Devil and the Deep Sea

(New York Times)

THE interview with M. Skouloudis, the Greek Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs was a fine bit of apologetic literature, though rather offensive than defensive in its intention, a job at the Allies and especially at the British Government. There is a certain amount of truth in it and no small dose of sophistry. The tears of the Premier over "poor Macedonia" are almost amusing when we remember that the harrying of poor Macedonia by Greek banditti, paid to make trouble, was a regular performance in order to bring on intervention or war. The Bulgarians and Servians did the same thing. The "forcible conversion" of Bulgars or Servians into Greeks and vice versa was a favorite pastime. That a part of poor Macedonia should be grabbed by the Bulgars is a "tragic" event to the Greeks.

If the Allies had frankly said to Greece, M. Skouloudis cries: "Come in with us, we want your aid and you may count on clearly defined recompenses at the end of the struggle," Greece wouldn't have hesitated. Instead, the Allies, duped by Bulgaria, asked Greece to give up territory to placate that Power. This is all very well, but Greece herself has steadily duped the Allies, unless they may be said to have duped themselves.

Their case was hopeless from the first. Russia's Byzantine dream is in the way of Greek plans. In the eighteenth century the Empress Catherine and Joseph II. of Austria got up a little scheme, long tucked away in dusty archives, by which Catherine's grandson, auspiciously named Constantine, was to bear sway in Byzantium. Constantine of Greece was named presumably as an omen of the ultimate restoration of a King of the Hellenes, somewhat highly Slavized and with many alien bloods received in the continual barbarian conquests and immigrations, to the throne of the first Christian Emperor.

The Greek islands, where the purest Greek blood is found, islands to which the Greeks were forced to flee long ago from the Avars, the classic islands of the Aegean, Greek hopes on the coast of Asia Minor, whose cities are full of Greeks, these give cause for apprehension. Greece fears Italian ambitions, which again, on the Eastern Adriatic and in Albania, run counter to those of Greece. The Eastern Greeks are among the ablest and richest of the race. Possession of the old Ionic, Doric, and Aeolic colonies is part of the Byzantine dream.

Even if preterstupidity be attributed to the diplomats of the Allies in dealing with Greece, the event seems to have been inevitable. Italy and Russia were fatal handicaps.

As for the readiness of Greece to fall on the bosom of the Allies if they had offered "clearly defined recompenses" and had not proposed sacrifices of territory, a statement made by M. Skouloudis on Dec. 7 summarizes the attitude of Greece during the war, a watchful waiting to see how the cat jumps:

"What we want to avoid, what we shall avoid, is associating Greece with the uncertain outcome of the war."

Her stretch of coast line, the necessities of her sea-borne commerce, her considerable merchant marine, her islands, her Aegean aspirations, forbid Greece to oppose openly Great Britain and France.

Their sea-power can choke her. On the other hand, Austria with Germany at her back can reach her from the north. Bulgaria, unexpectedly powerful after a so recent and severe discomfiture, may seek to redress old scores, it may be said.

But Constantine is not a brother-in-law of the Kaiser for nothing. He is a great admirer of German military efficiency and the German way of doing things. Twice in six years the Constitution has been set aside, once in collusion with the military and naval clique in 1909-10, again this year to block the policy of the great Cretan statesman, Venizelos. Judicious self-defense, it may be fairly argued; and there has been no popular uprising. What secret arrangements the King may have made with Germany, with Bulgaria even, or Rumania, who knows? Before the Balkan Alliance was formed he made a secret treaty with Ferdinand of Bulgaria which nobody but the two knew of.

It is the creature of a minority, the spokesman of a King who has calmly put the Constitution aside, who speaks in M. Skouloudis. A liveliness, a skill in rhetorical fence, albeit a certain theatricalness, are disengaged from the interview. Greece is a weak country, caught in the shock of the great Powers. Naturally it wants to get out with a whole skin and such scraps of the booty as it can pick up. It has not been heroic. Its game is opportunism. If its King and present Government have been crooked of counsel, smooth, double, no worshippers of the inutile truth, why that is a proof that the traditions of Odysseus and old Greek statesmanship have not been forgotten by the modern Hellenes.

## U.S. Says Austria Must Disavow Ancona

The full text of the second note to Austria in regard to the Ancona made public on December 23, is as follows:

"The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

"Department of State,  
Washington, Dec. 19, 1915.  
"You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

"The Government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

"On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadenek, the Charge d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and while passengers were still on board.

"This admission alone is, in the view of the Government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea. In view of these admitted circumstances, the Government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion.

"The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

"The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.

"The Government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the debate but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of these demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the Government of the United States to make them.

"LANSING."

## THE CARIBBEAN PROBLEM I.—The American Flag in the South Seas

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Central American State of Nicaragua, which experienced twenty wars and revolutions in the twenty years preceding 1913, has enjoyed peace, interrupted only by a few bandit outbreaks, since the latter date. Three years ago, it took about sixteen pesos of Nicaraguan paper currency to buy one good American dollar; now the national currency is almost on a gold basis. Despite plagues of grasshoppers, droughts and business disturbances, Nicaragua is moving steadily toward prosperity.

The prime reason for this state of affairs is that a force of about 100 American marines, diplomatically known as the legation guard, is camped near the Nicaraguan white house; and that the joint commission, having two American members, has just finished adjusting the claims and concessions of the Nicaraguan government. The Nicaraguans know that the marines will suppress any disturbance which threatens American lives or property. Wherefore there is no revolution, and Nicaragua enjoys the unique experience of having a comparatively stable government for several successive years.

No friction arises out of this arrangement. The American marines are quartered in part of a large park, the rest of which is occupied by the Nicaraguan army. The two forces live on terms of the greatest amity and play baseball together regularly. Furthermore, the proximity has resulted in an almost startling improvement in the appearance of the Nicaraguan army. The native soldiers are imitating the Americans in every respect. The starch-collared, well-brushed uniform and neatly-shined shoe have made peaceful conquest of the Nicaraguan army.

This Nicaraguan situation is not bad in itself, but it lacks the element of permanence. We have no treaty with Nicaragua which permits us to prevent disturbances there with armed force. The status of our marines at Managua is a bit hard to define. Furthermore, the situation is complicated by the fact that a treaty of great importance to the American people between the United States and Nicaragua is now pending, and will in all probability be voted upon by the present congress.

This treaty provides that the United States shall control the Nicaraguan canal route, which is absolutely necessary to protect our Panama Canal from the possibility of competition. The treaty also provides that we shall have enough Nicaraguan territory on Fonseca Bay to establish a naval base, and this establishment will be an important element in our plans for better national defense.

Meantime, the somewhat unofficial status of our marines in Nicaragua has not been overlooked by the enemies of American influence in Latin-America. All reports indicate that the mass of the Nicaraguan people are friendly to Americans, but the professional politicians and revolutionists of the Liberal Party, which is out of power, are using the American protectorate as an argument against their opponents and against the ratification of the treaty. Through their little political newspapers those Liberals are shouting to the people that the Eagle of the North has stuck its claws into Nicaragua and that all patriots should rise up and resist.

This brand of eloquence does not have much effect in any quarter, but the assertion that the United States is about to make a treaty with a government which is under United States control has gained a sympathetic hearing both in Nicaragua and in this country. The Liberals assert that if a fair election were held tomorrow the Diaz administration, which they claim the United States set up, would be defeated. This is hard to prove, because a fair election is almost unknown in Nicaragua; but it is certain that the Liberals are a strong party and that the Diaz regime, even with American support, has been far from ideal.

This, then, is the dilemma. If we keep our marines in Nicaragua, pass our treaty and establish our naval base on Fonseca Bay, there will be vociferous protest on the ground that we have forced the treaty down Nicaragua's throat to gain our own advantage, although it cannot be denied that Nicaragua would also gain. On the other hand, if we withdraw our marines we invite almost certain revolution and bloodshed. Many lives will be lost and the era of prosperity just budding under American protection will come to a disastrous end. Furthermore—and this is the real joker in the Caribbean pack—American lives and property will again be endangered, and again we will almost certainly be forced to intervene.

For all of these reasons, what we do in Nicaragua is of prime importance both to us and to the Nicaraguans. But our action will also have an important bearing upon an issue far larger than the possession of a naval base and a canal route by the United States.

For Nicaragua is not an isolated case. A few months ago, Haiti got herself into a complicated muddle of bloodshed and revolution, and only a

few days ago the Haitian government signed a *modus vivendi* giving the United States the right to straighten out her politics and finances. We went to Panama to build a canal and now we are supervising elections and it may be necessary to appoint a political advisor for Panama. Years ago, similar circumstances forced us to take similar action in Cuba; and in Cuba we have maintained order ever since—a fact which is well-known, but the significance of which is overlooked.

Those little nations which we have been compelled to assist one after another, are all a part of the great Caribbean world, which includes all of Central America and the string of rich tropical islands that reaches from the tip of Florida to the shore of New Guinea. In all of these countries, except the few islands owned by Great Britain, we have an overwhelming share of the trade. For all of them, by reason of geographical proximity and the Monroe Doctrine, we are in a sense politically responsible, and this political responsibility is bearing upon us more heavily every day. We are being forced to intervene in the affairs of these countries one by one, and we are doing so without a formulated policy or purpose. Not only in these countries that have already required our assistance, but throughout the Caribbean world, there is crying need for some policy, enacted by someone powerful enough to do so, which will bring order in politics, and industrial opportunity.

The Caribbean nations are beggars sitting among pearls. The tropical fruits and nuts for which the northern markets are always clamoring, grow plentifully in those lands the year around. Their forests are rich in rubber, and in hardwoods that sell by the pound. In their mountains are ore deposits that have scarcely been scratched.

Two chief besetting evils stand between the Caribbeans and their wealth—revolution and monopoly. In almost all of these countries there are professional politicians and revolutionists who keep them in a constant state of turmoil by trying to get in to office when they are out, and who, when they do get into office, pilfer the national finances on a scale that makes most political graft in this country look playlike. These gentlemen require large quantities of money, and in order to get it, they sell concessions to foreigners with capital, thus placing the tremendous wealth of resources in the hands of aliens. Many of these concessions are absolute monopolies. In Nicaragua, for example, the joint commission established there by the American government killed a concession which gave a firm the exclusive right to manufacture ice in that country.

In the Caribbean world there is misery and death and poverty among lavish wealth, for the lack of a stable government. For this state of affairs the United States is in some sense responsible, and the pressure of specific cases is forcing the responsibility more sharply home every day.

In the United States there are two principal opinions as to the policy that should be pursued. One of these is that we should stick to our traditional policy of not interfering ourselves, and of refusing to let anyone else interfere. The advocates of this plan point out that prior to 1821 there was a United States of Central America, and that when it was dissolved a clause was placed in the constitution of each separate nation which provided that they should, wars and revolutions have kept them apart, but nevertheless Central American unity is still their political ideal and they are assumed to be moving toward it.

The thinkers of this school assert that by our interference we can only postpone this union which, in their opinion, will bring peace and prosperity to Central America and ultimately to the rest of the Caribbean countries. This policy is recommended by its idealism. Its doctrine seems to be partly refuted, however, by the fact that we have pursued the non-interference policy, so far as we could, for a good many years, with the result that we have been forced to interfere in spite of ourselves.

The other school of thought in this country, which includes most American diplomats, army and navy officers and others who have been in actual contact with the problem, believes that only the touch of a strong hand will bring political and industrial peace to the Caribbean countries. Of course, their history from the first may be cited to show that most of them have not been able to win prosperity unaided. But there is a more constructive argument for assistance. In Cuba prosperity has been brought by the magic of a phrase which provides that we may interfere to suppress disorder. And if Cuba be considered not a typical case, because of its high-class population, then look at Jamaica and the Barbadoes, which are the best part of England's share of the Caribbean world. These islands are inhabited almost wholly by West Indian negroes, yet they are prosperous and peaceful in a high degree.

Kingston, Jamaica, is a neat, well-governed little city, popular with

## Count Tisza Against Concessions To U.S.

(New York Times)

Advices from Budapest dated December 15 convey the impression that the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza is—or was—likely to overrule Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, in case the latter should be desirous of meeting the American demands in regard to the Ancona sinking. It is, of course, only the first American note that is referred to in these advices. The Hungarian correspondent writes:

"The American note to Austria-Hungary on the Ancona question is a source that gave anxiety in Hungary, where the people are not at all enthusiastic over the submarine policy of Germany, which later was copied by Austro-Hungarian submarine commanders or their superiors. With regard to the current accounts of the Ancona affair, I only need point out that at the time of the torpedoing of the steamship the Hungarian newspapers had not a word of satisfaction or praise for the dastardly deed. They only registered the facts as they reached them, and published no word of comment.

"It must also be pointed out that at the time of the Lusitania crime committed by the Germans and in the case of which the Hungarian press was allowed more liberty of comment, the papers without exception expressed dissatisfaction. The only defense was attempted by the Pester Lloyd, which developed the German contention of the right of sinking a ship carrying ammunition. Later on, the Hungarian press having been jockeyed by a foreign press bureau during the German-American controversy over the Lusitania question, some papers took up the German line, but in the Ancona question this was not the case, and the sinking was considered by public and press as outrageous and criminal.

"Now that the American note has been presented, with its implied threat of severance of diplomatic relations between America and the Dual Monarchy, the prospect is most painful to the people of Hungary, not because there is much sympathy for official America in this country, where official and industrial America is being represented as the provider of munitions for the enemy, but because 2,000,000 Hungarians living in America have established such a close, almost family-like, connection and relation with the United States that a rupture between the two countries would seem like a bad dream to the people here.

"There is hardly anyone in Hungarian political and economic circles who does not see the tragic aspect of the situation, for it is considered almost impossible that a friendly explanation or satisfactory solution of the question can be found, considering the tone of the note and the obstinacy and stubbornness of Count Tisza. The diplomacy of Austria-Hungary is in the hands of the Prime Minister, who is known to be in a boastful temper just now, and who regards the position of the Dual Monarchy today, in view of its military achievements, as strong enough to permit of taking a high hand in the matter.

"From political followers of the Prime Minister I understand the tone of the note makes it impossible to come to a friendly arrangement with America, for the Prime Minister takes it as a personal insult to himself and looks upon the American note as one dictated by English interests. Indeed, it is believed in Hungary that the outcome of the Ancona controversy will be that diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States will be severed."

tourists from all parts of the world, where the white population is only a few per cent. It is heavily settled and every acre of available land is under cultivation. The Jamaican negro is an Englishman. He speaks with an English accent and plays cricket. When he is in one of the other Caribbean countries and a revolution breaks out, he hangs his British flag out of the window and watches the riot, proud and secure in the knowledge that his government will protect him. He despises the native who does not work, although time was when he himself knew not the meaning of labor. By the touch of a hand strong enough to bring order, not only have the British Caribbean islands been made prosperous and productive, but the very stamina of the natives has been strengthened, their character changed.

To bring these blessings to the other Caribbean countries is the duty and the opportunity of the American people, according to the champions of the interference doctrine. They believe that we should have a treaty with every one of these countries which, requires our help, similar to the treaty of 1903 with Cuba. Meantime, the specific case of Nicaragua presses for a solution, and our action there cannot but have an important influence upon our future policy in the Caribbean world.

## An Interesting Interpretation Of 'Prohibition'

By Arthur Brisbane.

As you study the mysterious workings of "Prohibition" in Maine, Kansas, Georgia and other virtuous States, you find that you must readjust your prohibition ideas as you go along.

You are surprised when you learn that in the nation of France with a population of 39,601,608, where there are no prohibitionists and no prohibition, there is less drunkenness than in the State of Maine with a population of 742,371, which is a pure prohibition State.

You are surprised to learn that in the whole of Germany with a population of 64,925,993, where the Government itself supplies beer to the soldiers, and where there is no prohibition, there is less drunkenness than there is in the State of Kansas with a population of 1,690,949 and a pure prohibition government.

Now, when you read that Georgia is determined to be an absolute, out and out, 18-karat, simon-pure prohibition State, you say to yourself that you are much delighted, but you want further details.

These are the details you get: The report of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau shows that the average consumption of ardent spirits—that is to say, alcoholic poisons—including whiskey, rum and gin, is less than one and one-half gallons per annum.

And the prohibition State of Georgia says that each individual may import SIX GALLONS of whiskey, gin or rum.

In other words, under prohibition you find that the State, virtuously inclined, decides that its inhabitants may have per capita four times as much alcoholic poison as is consumed by the average of the population of the United States.

In other ways as regards the more temperate drinks, beers and light wines, prohibition in Georgia is also extremely generous.

For instance, under prohibition in Georgia, the inhabitant of that State is allowed for his use NINETEEN TIMES AS MUCH WINE as the average consumed in the United States.

The same prohibition, with a string to it, allows the inhabitant of Georgia to import and drink three and one-half times as much beer as the average of the United States consumption.

What exact definition do you give to this kind of prohibition?

We have worked a great many years to help the cause of temperance.

We have pointed out several thousand times that the sale of whiskey, gin and the other alcoholic poisons ought to be classed with the sale of opium and morphine, AND FORBIDDEN.

In Germany, where there is no prohibition, the Government takes the tax off beer supplied to men in hospitals and in the trenches, AND COMPELS EACH BREWER TO SUPPLY A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF BEER TO THE ARMY—and in Germany we see no drink problem.

In Russia, where the nation was on a whiskey basis, and then put on a violent prohibition basis, we see the people poisoned with substitutes for whiskey—and there is a great drink problem.

In England, the land of gin and heavy beer, almost as bad as gin, the great problem is alcohol.

Italy and France have no drink problem in their armies, although

they have no prohibition legislation on their books. They know the difference between whiskey, brandy, the alcoholic poisons, and the drinks which temperate nations have taken universally for centuries.

France forbids the sale of poisonous absinthe, France and Italy discourage in every way, short of prohibition, the use of ardent spirits.

And France at the same time forbids the exportation of light red wines from France in order to make sure that the soldiers shall have enough of the red wines.

We invite good prohibitionists, all of them sincere men—except perhaps a few who make a good living out of "the movement"—to consider the common sense of the drink problem.

How does it happen that England, cursed with gin, and Russia, cursed with vodka, have a drink problem that cripples the army?

How does it happen that Germany would laugh at the idea of any drink problem in the army, and that France so marvellously managed has no drink problem, except that of ranking sure that the soldiers have enough red wine?

When Georgia gets tired of the experiment which allows the individual four times as much gin and whiskey as the average consumption in the United States, when Kansas and Maine get tired of a "prohibition" which condemns the people to whiskey as their exclusive alcoholic drink—might it not be worth while to consider common sense and learn something from Germany, France and Italy?

The very sincere, virtuous and earnest ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union oppose tobacco, just as they oppose whiskey.

Let it be remembered, when the United States gets ready to consider common sense in its temperance question, THAT TOBACCO IS TO OPIUM WHAT LIGHT BEER AND LIGHT WINE ARE TO WHISKEY.

Class the whiskeys, the gins, the alcoholic poisons, with the opium and morphine. Class light wine and beer with tobacco.

Change your system which makes it impossible in the prohibition States for a man to get the comparatively harmless light beer and wine. Replace it with a system that will make it IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ALCOHOLIC POISONS, by making it easy to obtain the really temperate drinks that render Germany, France and Italy free from any drink problem.

### Power of the Pipes

The wounded Highlander in hospital was very depressed, and seemed to make no headway toward recovery. He was for ever talking about his "bonnie Scotland," and the idea occurred to the doctor that a Scottish piper might rouse his spirits.

After some hunting around a piper was found, and it was arranged that he should present himself outside the hospital that night, and pour forth all the gems of Scottish music the pipes were capable of interpreting. This he did.

When the astute doctor turned up the next morning he eagerly asked the matron:

"Did the piper turn up?"

"He did," replied the matron.

"And how's our Scottish patient?"

"Oh, he's fine; I never saw such a change," said the matron.

"That's grand. It was a fine idea of mine to get that piper," said the delighted doctor.

"Yes," said the matron, sadly, "but the other thirty patients have all had a serious relapse."

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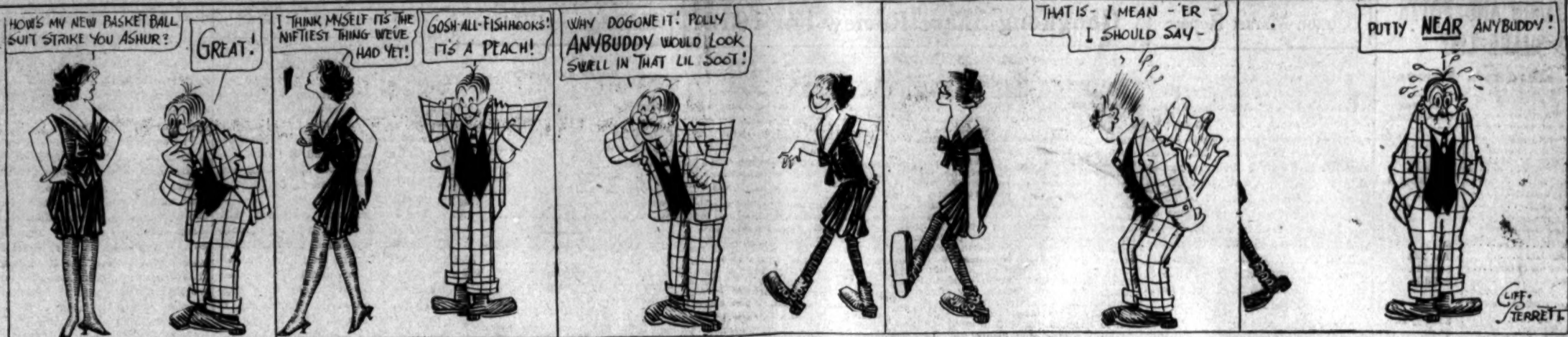
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## Polly and Her Pals

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## Remarkable Cancer Cures Made by Red Clover Tea

[Mrs. Wilcox, as you will see by reading her article, believes that tea made of red clover is beneficial in cases of cancer. She is very anxious to express this belief and we have no objection to her doing so. We are bound to say, however, that in our opinion red clover tea would have no more effect on cancer than tea made of apple leaves or plain warm water.]

In this case doctors would agree with us and disagree with Mrs. Wilcox. Plain warm water is an excellent drink. Many individuals with a stomach ache or an intestinal obstruction, imagining they have cancer, might find relief from drinking red clover tea or any other kind of warm water. Now read Mrs. Wilcox's very earnest views.]

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

MAN is the highest expression of God in God's universe. Everything which exists is a part of the Great One Thing. In nature there lies a remedy for everything which needs a remedy. It is a curious fact that the animals instinctively know what to do when they are ill in order to regain health. The dog or cat which has eaten un-



wisely and too well knows just what grass and herbs will cleanse the system. There is an herb called catnip which all felines know is particularly beneficial to them.

Primitive people, like the Indians and the negroes, possess knowledge of herbs and nature cures which have been forgotten by civilized man. The regular school of physicians have lost sight of all natural laws, and they have gone seeking in strange way and in cruel ways for methods which will restore health to diseased humanity. But nature still pursues the even tenor of her way and in plant and tree and herb and vine, in ether and in sun-beam, and in running water and bubbling spring, she cures for every ill which wrong thinking, wrong eating, wrong drinking and wrong acting have brought upon human beings.

If man would turn his attention in these directions with the same amount of concentration, industry and perseverance which he has bestowed upon vivisection and the concoction of dangerous drugs, he would find how simple a thing it is to be well and to make others well.

There have been two subjects discussed widely in the public press of late: the subject of the alarming increase of the malignant malady called cancer and the various remedies of various schools of medicine, and the subject of spiritualism.

The well known evangelists have lifted their voices proclaiming spiritualism to be wholly of the devil.

Yet some of the greatest souls who ever trod this earth have been avowed spiritualists. Swedenborg was one, Joan of Arc was one, so was Abraham Lincoln, and the list could be increased indefinitely.

Christ and His Disciples were all spiritualists, since they talked with hosts of Invisible Witnesses.

While these subjects seem to have little connection one with the other in the little story which I am about to relate, the reason for mentioning both topics in one article will be explained.

First of all let it be said by me that after much investigation, innumerable experiments and countless experiences in psychic matters I am convinced of two things. First, that communication between the living on earth and disembodied intelligences in worlds beyond sometimes does occur. Second, that the seeking after such communication is a dangerous undertaking, and that continual effort along these lines invariably leads to dissatisfaction and disaster to those engaged in it.

Especially is this the case when the seekers after occult phenomena desire advice in worldly matters and assistance to attain financial success. It is unquestionably the wish of the Supreme Power who rules this universe that each human being should develop his own character by the use of his own mental powers, sustained and strengthened by faith in God's guidance. In that way, and in that way only, can we attain to the highest possibilities within us.

The scholar who looks to his graduated brothers or sisters for the solution of all his problems in algebra

will never become a mathematician. The man who looks to the spirits departed to advise him in all his undertakings will never develop decision of character, good judgment and perseverance, which are all strong elements in character building.

Besides this, in God's other worlds He gives His people work to do, and it is an impertinence for us to continually call them back to our labors. With this promise I will proceed with the story which is true in every particular, precisely as it is related here.

It was many years ago and I was visiting in the home of one of Milwaukee's city officials. The father-in-law of this official was ill at the time with what was said to be a bad case of indigestion. My host spoke of a woman psychic who was causing much excitement in Milwaukee. She was giving, or claiming to give, tips to men on the Board of Trade. Mr. N. (my host) declared her to be an unmitigated fraud. "Only imagine," he said, "the absurd experience of my father-in-law. He went to this woman for information on the wheat market. The only message he received was this, written over and over on the slate: 'Drink red clover tea,' and the name signed was that of Dr. Gray, our family physician, who died two years ago. My father-in-law has been the butt of all our jokes since."

It was something like a month later that I was driving with a woman physician through the streets of Milwaukee. She was speaking to me of some of her patients, and as we passed a house she said, "I had a patient here last year. She was suffering with cancer of the breast, and I gave up the case, as I felt it was hopeless, and I had done all I could for her. Curiously enough, she is now on the high road to recovery. Some one told her to drink large quantities of red clover tea, and she is really getting well."

I was so impressed with this incident that I related to her the story of Mr. N. and the psychic slate writer. To my own mind a powerful conviction came that the father of Mr. N. might be suffering from something more serious than indigestion. In less than two years from that time Mr. N.'s father-in-law died of cancer of the stomach. Probably no member of his family recollected the psychic message signed with the name of Dr. Gray; or if it was remembered it was only as a topic of amusement.

Shortly after this I came to New York to make my home, where I encountered a peculiarly wise old physician of the regular school, but with a larger outlook and a deeper insight than most of that school possess.

For a friend who was afflicted with a scrofulous trouble the old doctor recommended copious beverages of red clover tea. "To my personal knowledge," he said, "five cases of cancer, well advanced have been cured by this simple herb. The world is all unawarded the marvelous medical qualities which it contains."

Since that time two other physicians have made similar statements in my hearing. These facts which I have related for more than twenty years to various individuals I have never before put in print, fearing they would be misunderstood by the public in general. But it seems to me it is better to be misunderstood by many than to fail of helping even a few enlightened souls.

Cancer is alarmingly on the increase, and while surgeons reap a financial harvest by cutting out the afflicted portions of the body, these operations rarely result in a cure. In a few months' time the malady breaks out in other portions of the body, and the mutilated patient eventually dies of the disease. The X and violet rays and radium have made some cures, and delayed death in more cases, but it is my honest belief that in the red clover blossom lies a positive cure for not only cancers, but all other malignant maladies, if used with persistence and before the whole system is honey-combed with the virus. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

## Questions Answered

## Population of World

J. B.—The population of the world is, to a certain extent, guesswork. The figure given—1,500,000,000—may or may not be correct, but it is undoubtedly approximately correct. India, China, South America and many other regions in Asia and Africa have never been carefully gone over in the census way.

## Homeopathy

Anxious.—You are certainly mistaken in thinking that the "Homeopathic school of medical practice is not considered safe or respectable." Opinions differ regarding homeopathy, as they do about every other thing in the world; but only a fool or a crazy person would tell you that homeopathy is not "respectable." It certainly is as respectable as any other school of medicine.

## Born in Italy

W. G.—The child born in Italy—or any other foreign country—of American parents while stopping temporarily abroad, takes the citizenship of the parents. The child born in the United States of Italian parents, naturalized or unnaturalized, is, by the fortune of birth alone, an American citizen. So says the United States Constitution.

## Little Stories of Big Men

Speaker Champ Clark, of the House of Representatives, although a fine debater, like many profound thinkers, is not gifted with "small talk." Mrs. Clark, discussing this qualification of her husband among a party of friends, recently said:

"The Speaker is as much at sea among trivial conversationalists as a man would be at a church bazaar with no other money in his pocket but a \$1,000,000 check."

Secretary of War Garrison was asked for an opinion of the members of Congress who failed to endorse over the President's message urging preparedness.

"Permit me to illustrate," replied Mr. Garrison.

"Two colored men were discussing the European war. One asked:

"Jim, what is all dis I hear 'bout submarines on the other side of the ocean?"

"Well," replied Sam, "when a submarine meets an English, French or Russian ship you see a little puff o' smoke an' dere ain't no more ship. Pretty soon one o' dem submarines will start for New York."

"What we goin' to do then?" put in Jim.

"I'se goin' to be neutral," answered Sam.

"Neutral, eh," replied Jim. "Well, I got a bettah plan; I'se goin' to be de most German niggah you ever saw."

"Do you get my point?" added the Secretary of War, smiling.

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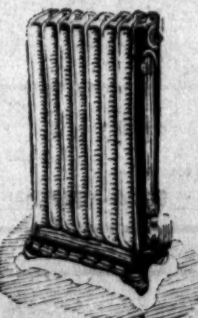
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Chartered	250.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	250 B.
Cathay, pref.	650.
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2 B.
Union of Canton	\$850 B.
Yangtze	\$250 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$153 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 114.
Indo-China Def.	950. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2 S.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 37. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 S.
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 99 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 Sa.
Wel-hai-wai Land	Tls. 4.
Central Stores	\$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 1/2 S.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
Ewo	Tls. 140 B.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 74.
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 11.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 11.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German Ry.	\$93 J.
Butler Tile	Tls. 25 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 4 S.
China Sugar	\$131 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 135 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holtz	\$10 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$97 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$28 N.
Moutrie	\$25 B.
Watson	\$19 B.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15.90 Sa.
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Dominion	Tls. 13 1/2.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 28.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 1/2.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.55.
Kapada	Tls. 23 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 19 1/2.
Karan	Tls. 16 1/2.
Kota Bahro	Tls. 26 1/2.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 19 Sa.
Padang	Tls. 15 1/2.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1 1/2.
Permatas	Tls. 2 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.42 1/2.
Samagga	Tls. 11 B.
Seekie	Tls. 2.35.
Semambu	Tls. 25.
Senawang	Tls. 5 1/2.
Shanghai Kembang	Tls. 7 1/2.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 3 S.
Sungla	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 17.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Taipung	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 24 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.15.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Rice	\$2 N.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 93 Sa.
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 300.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road  
Telephone No. 398"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTELEstablished 20 years.  
102 Bubbly Well Road. Seven  
suites from hand by train, which  
stop at the door. Strictly first-class  
under the personal supervision  
of the proprietress. 60 rooms  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. 1971.

## Cotton Market Report

Shanghai, January 27.—Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly market report:—  
China Cotton.—We have had another week of small markets, the general range of prices being about 2 to 4 mace lower than last week. Most of the local buyers are justifiably keeping aloof and some of the local mills are reported to be going on short time, and if conditions do not improve I have no doubt but that the movement will become a general one. Arrivals of Cotton still remain poor, and taking the time of the year into consideration same is much below normal.

The Yarn market shows no sign of animation whatever and before any improvement in our Cotton market can be hoped for, we must look for more activity and restored confidence in Yarn circles. Tone of the market, quiet.

Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown 11.45  
Price of Fine M.C. Bengal... 6.10  
Price of Mid-Americans... 8.13  
Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 8.18  
Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—  
Price of Mid-American, March 12.15  
Price of Mid-American, May... 12.40  
Tone of market, steady.

Indian Market:—  
Hinjaghat, Feb.-March shipment... 46.50  
Yochmal, Feb.-Mar. shipment... 46.00  
St. F. Bengal, Feb.-March shipment... 39.25  
Quiet.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, January 27, 1916.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
**Official**  
Kaiping "B" Tls. 11.75  
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 12.50  
Langkats Tls. 37.50  
Langkats Tls. 38.00  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 105.00  
Trams "B" Tls. 93.00  
Butes Tls. 2.00  
Consolidated Tls. 5.25  
Chemors Tls. 2.50  
Padangs Tls. 19.00  
Taiping Tls. 3.25  
Tebongs Tls. 34.00  
**Direct Business Reported:**  
S.M.C. 1915 Debs.  
5 1/2% Tls. 105.00  
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.90  
Bukits Tls. 7.00

## Sharebrokers Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, January 27, 1916.  
**BUSINESS DONE**  
**Official**  
Padang Tls. 19.75 cash  
Anglo Javans Tls. 16.50 cash  
Anglo Javans Tls. 16.00 cash  
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.85 cash  
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash  
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 cash  
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash  
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 cash  
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50 cash  
Ziangbes Tls. 8.70 cash  
Kotas Tls. 15.50 cash  
Kotas Tls. 15.25 cash  
Kotas Tls. 15.20 cash  
Bukits Tls. 7.00 February  
Chengs Tls. 5.25 February  
Kotas Tls. 15.00 cash  
**Direct**  
Permatas Tls. 7.25 cash  
Chemors Tls. 2.60 cash  
Soy Chees Tls. 42.50 March  
Consolidated Tls. 5.25  
Docks Tls. 23.50 cash  
Kroewoks Tls. 23.50 cash  
Padangs Tls. 2.75 cash  
Soy Chees Tls. 41.50 cash  
Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash  
Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash  
Samagagas Tls. 1.32 1/2 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, Ltd.Incorporated under the Hongkong  
Ordinances.Subscribed Capital . . . Tls. 500,000.00  
Paid Up Capital . . . Tls. 50,000.00

## A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment  
and Annuity Policies at current rates.

## Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72  
Assurances in force exceed  
Tls. 31,700,000.00

## Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared to  
grant policies against Fire on Foreign  
and Native Risk at Current  
Rates.

## FRAZER &amp; Co.

## Hongkong Share Review For 1915

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, share  
and general brokers of Hongkong,  
have issued their annual share review  
for 1915 of the Hongkong market.  
The report in part follows:—

"The unexpected always happens"  
and so far as the Hongkong Share  
Market is concerned this old adage  
certainly holds good for the year just  
ended. In our last Annual Review  
published at the close of 1914 the out-  
look in the local share market was  
most gloomy and discouraging. A  
heavy fall had occurred in most  
stocks, business generally was at a  
standstill and it appeared then as if  
no improvement could take place so  
long as the war lasted. Contrary to  
general expectation the reverse oc-  
curred and a cheerful market, some-  
times approaching boom conditions,  
has been the order of the day almost  
continuously since the spring of 1915.  
A steady appreciation of most shares  
has to be noted, justified in most cases  
by good profits made by the com-  
panies concerned. Through the year  
the market has been obtainable  
and with finance easy the year end  
with the market generally in cheerful  
mood. Possibly the number of Chinese  
operators has never been so large  
in former years and their confidence  
in well managed local concerns has  
been marked by extensive invest-  
ments. It is probable that much of  
their money, diverted from normal  
trade channels owing to the war, has  
found its way into the local share  
market. The political unrest pre-  
valent in China during the greater  
part of the past year has no doubt  
accentuated this inflow of Chinese  
money—for, the pamphlet has been  
known saying "China's extremity is  
Hongkong's opportunity."

The activity of the local market  
is the more remarkable that business  
with London has been entirely barred  
one way and the other. The London  
Stock Exchange has been closed since  
the outbreak of the war, and the  
change from making any purchases  
of stocks and shares from outside  
the United Kingdom.

It has been possible therefore only  
to buy from London and as can be  
imagined this one sided business has  
been a great deterrent to traffic in  
sterling shares.

Banks.—To briefly review the  
leading counters it is interesting to  
note that Hongkong Banks advanced  
from \$760, the closing rate at the end  
of 1914 to round about \$840 in the  
summer—there has been some set-  
back but the market closes very  
steadily at \$800.

Shipping.—Shipping shares have  
proved the sensation of the market  
and have afforded a medium for much  
speculation owing to the abnormal  
rise in freights and consequent large  
profits.

Indo Chinas (Combined) Preferred  
and Deferred were \$80 buyers on  
December 31, 1914 and close well over  
\$100 above that figure at the end of  
1915.

A feature of the dealings in this  
stock has been the "divorce" of the  
preferred from the "combined" shares,  
with each class being dealt in  
separately.  
It has been a difficult task to wean  
the Eastern operator from his time  
honoured allegiance to the "combined"  
shares—but he at last sees that in  
good times the speculative counter is  
length to understand that the "Pre-  
ferred" is in fact practically merely  
a 6 per cent. debenture whose par  
value is 15.

Douglases were "Nominal" at \$30  
when the year opened; it closes with  
strong buyers for this stock at \$45,  
a 50 per cent. advance.

Star Ferries suffered somewhat  
from war condition early in the year  
but their business again appears to be  
normal—and the market price  
shows little change. The company still  
suffers in common with all local  
Transport enterprise from the con-  
tinued heavy discount on subsidiary  
coinage—a discount that although  
not quite so severe as market the end  
of 1914 is still about 10 per cent.  
and subjects all those concerned to  
severe handicap.

It seems useless to hope for legisla-  
tion to cope with this matter and to  
restore the "King's head" merely  
par—possibly when the war ends the  
government will endeavour to devise  
some remedy for this crying evil.

China Manillas have disappeared  
from our local market. The company's  
steamers were sold early in the year and the com-  
pany wound up, yielding a return to  
shareholders of a little over \$5 a  
share as against a par value of \$25.  
A few months delay in the sale  
of these boats might have made a  
large return not only possible but  
certain.

Docks.—Hongkong and Whampoa  
Docks have improved their share  
position. The official market rate for  
these shares at the close of 1914 was  
\$59 nominal—and the price is now  
\$86 buyers. During the year an  
even higher figure was touched as  
the general feeling appears to be in  
favor of increased rates in 1916. The  
Dock Co. has certainly materially  
altered its position for the better in  
every way. A very large building  
program is reported and general  
work is being done in fair volume.  
The outlook for this Company seems  
to be bright.

An important change in the  
financial arrangements of the Dock Co.  
has been made by the resolutions  
passed at an extraordinary general  
meeting in December, 1915, whereby  
the issue of 10,000 new shares at  
\$60 each has been sanctioned by  
shareholders, and also power taken  
to issue 6 per cent. debentures to the  
extent of \$2,000,000.

The immediate issue of debentures  
will not exceed \$1,000,000 but the new  
capital plus the debentures will free  
the company from its existing debt  
to its Bankers and the scheme seems  
to meet with general approval by  
most concerned. It is reported that  
the Dock Co. is working satisfactorily.  
Wharves.—Hongkong Wharves are  
still in favor with local investors and  
have oscillated between \$70 and \$80  
during the year.

Doubtless the war is responsible  
for some diminution in this com-  
pany's regular business but if report  
is true they have done remarkably  
well under existing conditions.

Land, Hotels.—Land shares have  
ruled quiet during the year. Hong-  
kong Lands have reacted quietly  
from round about \$44 early in the  
year to \$104, partly due to no doubt  
to high exchange and partly to the  
absence of land deals of any  
magnitude leaving the company  
dependant for its profits on its  
normal income from rents.

A new land company was given an  
official quotation during the year;  
Hongkong Central Estates to wit.

This company owns the cream of the  
business quarter in the City of  
Victoria and meets with good sup-  
port from investors round about its  
par value (\$100). It is looked upon  
as likely to afford a safe 7 per cent.  
yield at that figure.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong has for  
some years past been considerably  
interested in the Cotton Mills of  
Shanghai and they merit some com-  
ment. Up to the autumn of this year  
the Shanghai cotton mills generally  
had enjoyed unusually good business  
and profits were all that the most  
exacting shareholder could desire.  
Towards the end of 1915 however  
a change set in. Raw cotton rose  
suddenly in price to a very high  
figure (apparently this was unexpected  
as the declaration of cotton as  
contraband by the British govern-  
ment was supposed would have a  
depressing effect). This rise was  
apparently due to short crops in  
nearly every producing center.

With the price of cotton at an  
extremely high level, the cotton  
spinning industry in the selling price  
of yarn it began to be very difficult  
for local mills to work at a profit.  
In addition to this the political upheaval  
in former years had interfered with  
movement, badly interfered with  
markets—especially in Central and  
North China and increased the mills'  
difficulties.

A strong and rising market for the  
shares of the well managed cotton  
mills was suddenly transformed into  
absolute neglect and then a sag in  
prices.

As we close this review the cotton  
mill share market is still rather dull  
but some improvement is apparent  
and the best judges are of opinion  
that it should not be very long before  
the inherent soundness of this  
industry reasserts itself and that  
conditions now prevailing adjust  
themselves cotton mill shares will  
once more prove a popular medium  
for investment and speculation.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 27, 1916.  
**Money and Bullion**  
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.70  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
Copper Cash . . . . . per tael 1830  
Silver . . . . .  
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls. 7.56  
Exch. @ 73—Mex. 10.35  
Peking Bar . . . . . 387  
Native Interest . . . . . .02

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver . . . . . 27.5d.  
Bank rate of discount . . . . . 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-s. . . . . %  
4 m-s. . . . . %  
6 m-s. . . . . %

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London . . . . . T.T. 2-7 1/2  
India . . . . . Demand 2-7 1/2  
Paris . . . . . Demand 368 1/2  
Hamburg . . . . . Demand 368 1/2  
New York . . . . . T.T. 62 1/2  
Hongkong . . . . . T.T. 74 1/2  
Japan . . . . . T.T. 79 1/2  
Batavia . . . . . T.T. 142 1/2

## Banks' Buying Rates

London . . . . . 4 m-s. Cda. 2-8 1/2  
London . . . . . 6 m-s. Cda. 2-8 1/2  
London . . . . . 6 m-s. Cda. 2-8 1/2  
Paris . . . . . 4 m-s. 386 1/2  
Hamburg . . . . . 4 m-s. 386 1/2  
New York . . . . . 4 m-s. 66 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE  
FOR JANUARY

£1—Hk. Tls. . . . . 7.02  
Hk. Tls. 1—Franks. . . . . 3.92  
Hk. Tls. 1—Marks. . . . . 2.94  
Hk. Tls. 1—Hk. Tls. . . . . 1.48  
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen. . . . . 1.34  
Hk. Tls. 1—Rupies. . . . . 2.14  
Hk. Tls. 1—Roubles. . . . . 2.28  
Hk. Tls. 1—Mex. \$ . . . . . 1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,  
Exchange Quotations

On Germany—  
Tel. Transfers . . . . . 371 1/2 nom.  
Demand . . . . . 272  
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. . . . . 273 1/2  
Credits, 4 m-s. . . . . 273 1/2  
Docys. Bills, 4 m-s. . . . . 317 1/2  
Docys. Bills, 6 m-s. . . . . 320 1/2

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**  
**Bank of China**  
(Shanghai Branch)  
Mexican Dollars, 72.7  
Chinese Dollars, 72.6  
On Peking, Demand, 106  
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2  
On Newchwang, Demand, 107 1/2  
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2  
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2  
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2  
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2  
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2  
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2  
On Canton, Demand, payable in  
small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2  
On Canton, Demand, payable in  
Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2  
January, 27, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.  
London, January 26.—Following  
are today's rubber prices:—  
Plantation, First Latex:  
Spot: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. Paid.  
April to June delivery: 3s. 4 1/2 d.  
Paid and sellers.  
Tendency of market: Flat with  
little doing.

Last Quotation, London, January  
25:—  
Spot: 3s. 5 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.  
April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d.  
to 3s. 7 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Irregular and  
lower.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Trueman and Co.  
inform us that the following is a  
translation of a telegraphic report  
received from their Singapore Agents  
in connection with the last weekly  
rubber auctions held at Singapore  
on Wednesday, January 26, 1916:—  
No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$179 per picul  
equivalent to 3s. 5 1/2 d. in London.  
No. 1 Crepe \$183 per picul equiva-  
lent to 3s. 6 1/2 d. in London.  
Market decidedly weaker, tendency  
downwards.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-  
formation has been received by  
the general agent from the Suma-  
tra director and manager of the  
Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en-  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:  
"The output of crude oil for  
January 26 was 171 tons."

## Closing Exercises At St. John's

The closing exercises of the winter  
term and the military review at the  
St. John's University yesterday  
afternoon provided a brilliant pro-  
gram.

At noon the Alumni was enter-  
tained at a Chinese dinner in the new  
social room and prior to the dinner,  
a volley ball match was played be-  
tween the Alumni and the University  
Team which the old and young sons  
of St. John's enjoyed to their hearts'  
content.

The campus was enlivened with  
groups of men and women of many  
nationalities, and just the right color  
was added by the long line of cadets  
in blue uniforms and blue caps, per-  
forming their evolutions with mili-  
tary precision at the commands of  
their officers, who were resplendent  
in gold braid and plumed helmets.

At 2.15 p.m. came the competition  
drill and dress parade. The four  
companies of cadets, led by the drum  
and fife band, marched into the  
middle field, where they went  
through their maneuvers and  
executed the manual of arms with  
the precision of regulars. They were  
inspected by Lieut. Molten, and  
Lieut. Bryant, U. S. S. "Helena."

After the parade, the visitors pro-  
ceeded at once to the big assembly  
hall and took seats along the aisles,  
leaving the central section vacant for  
the student body, with the exception  
of a few rows in the front reserved  
for the Alumni. The broad platform  
in front was banked with flowers and  
greenery, Chinese and American  
flags were draped at either side, and  
the athletic and oratory champion-  
ship pennants were hung along the  
walls. Bamboo boughs completed  
the decorations.

At three o'clock, the whole faculty  
filed in, taking seats on the platform.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

January 12, 1916  
Following were the prices realised  
at our Auction today:—

Sheet:  
Smoked Fine Ribbed . . . \$187-188  
Smoked Good Ribbed . . . 178-179  
Smoked Fine Plain . . . 180-175  
Smoked Good Plain . . . 167  
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed . . . 175-170  
Unsmoked Good Ribbed . . . 167  
Unsmoked Fine Plain . . . 175-172  
Unsmoked Good Plain . . . 165  
Cupwashing . . . 169-127

Crepe:  
Fine Pale Thin . . . 186-184  
Good Pale Thin . . . 182-179  
Good Pale Thick . . . 180-178  
Good Brown Blanket . . . 183-177  
Fine Brown . . . 171-162  
Good Brown . . . 166-140  
Barky . . . 164-130

Scrap:  
Virgin and Pressed . . . 113  
Loose . . . 126-90

London quotations:  
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet . . . 48  
Fine Pale Crepe . . . 46  
Catalogued for Sale . . . 5,900  
Sold . . . 1,900

The sudden and heavy decline in  
prices today came as a surprise to  
everybody interested in the com-  
modity. A nervous feeling prevailed  
from beginning to end. A few sellers  
were willing to sell at prices offered,  
whereas others preferred to hold on.  
Only 33 1/2% of the quantity put up for  
sale changed hands.

The market closed quiet.  
Banks' buying rate on Lon-  
don . . . . . 3 m-s. 2s. 4 1/2 d.  
Banks' buying rate on Lon-  
don . . . . . Demand, 2s. 4 1/2 d.  
Banks' buying rate on New  
York . . . . . Demand, 56 1/2.

With Compliments,  
Meyer and Measor,  
31, Raffles Place, Singapore.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service.  
London, January 26.—Tenders for  
Indian Council Bills were as

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,500,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang  
 Bankok Hilo Puket  
 Batavia Ipoh Rangoon  
 Bombay Karachi Saigon  
 Calcutta Klang Seremban  
 Canton Kobe Shanghai  
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
 Colombo Madras Sourabaya  
 Delhi Malacca Taiping  
 Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)  
 Haiphong Medan Tientsin  
 Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.  
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
 Reserves ..... 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
 Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
 Canton Mongtze Singapore  
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
 Pondichery Papeete Tourane  
 Haiphong Papeete  
 Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai International Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 15,000,000  
 \$25,000,000

Reserve liability of Pro-prietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq. (Chairman).  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. P. H. Holyoak.  
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
 Bangkok Johore Penang  
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
 Calcutta Canton S. Francisco  
 Canton London Shanghai  
 Colombo Lyons Singapore  
 Foochow Malacca Sourabaya  
 Hankow Manila Tientsin  
 Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau  
 Hilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 15 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
 Local Bills Discounted.  
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000  
 Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,725,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
 LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.  
 HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking  
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze)  
 Chefoo Nicolayewsk Yokohama  
 Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.  
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.  
 Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.  
 Interest on Tels current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
 Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
 Paid-up Capital ..... 552,500  
 Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.  
 National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klunkang Road.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

1/5 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 IN LONDON: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.  
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshen London Port Arthur  
 Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco  
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
 Changchun Lyons Sinanfu  
 Dalny Mukden Tientsin  
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio  
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
 Honolulu Osaka  
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

General Manager, March 10, 1915.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$80,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £1,617,000)

Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head-Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta  
 Bandoeng PalembangTandjongBalei  
 Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi  
 Djember Penang Tegal  
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
 Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden  
 Makassar Singapore  
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital ..... 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuen Shih-kai.  
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.  
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Lau Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
 Bangkok Malta Somarung  
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
 Benken Milan Soerabaya  
 Bombay Moscow Sydney  
 Calcutta New York Tokio  
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
 Hongkong Padang Wellington  
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

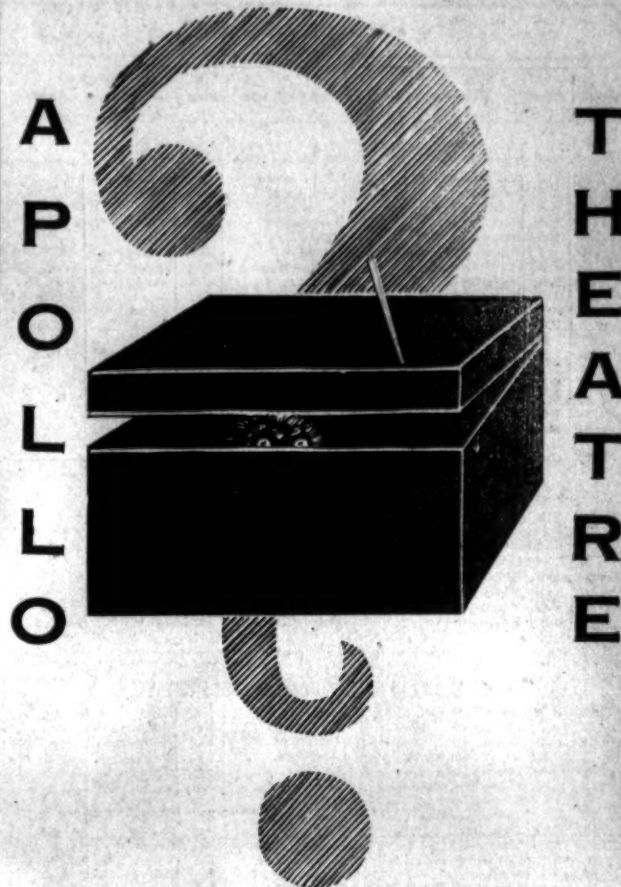
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5971.

## AMUSEMENTS



Commencing Monday, January 31st.

## "THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature in 15 Episodes—30 Parts.

The Most Extraordinary Serial Achievement ever known in the Film Business.

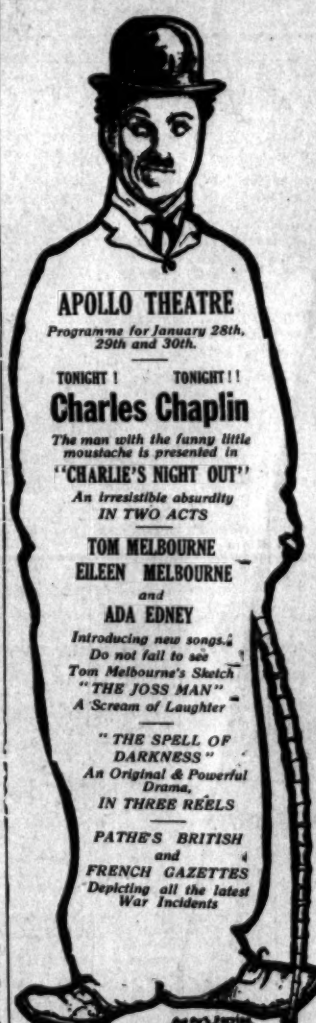
Story by

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

The World's Greatest Living Writer of Mystery Stories.

Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the farthest advance in photo-play production.

No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible.



APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 28th, 29th and 30th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Charles Chaplin

The man with the funny little moustache is presented in

"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"

An irresistible comedy

IN TWO ACTS

TOM MELBOURNE

EILEEN MELBOURNE

and

ADA EDNEY

Introducing new songs

Do not fail to see

Tom Melbourne's Sketch

"THE JOSS MAN"

A Scream of Laughter

"THE SPELL OF DARKNESS"

An Original &amp; Powerful Drama

IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH

and

FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting all the latest War Incidents

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Jan., 1916

1.—Selection "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE"

2.—"COCKATOOS AND CATS"

3.—"THE BLACK ENVELOPE"

4.—MIGNON "Gavotte" A. Thomas

5.—"KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO FRANCE"

6.—"HIDONE'S DREAM"

7.—"HIS TERRIBLE LESSON"

8.—"FROLICHOME FLOBBIE"

9.—"MIDGET'S ROMANCE"

## TOWA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday

(28th, 29th, 30th and 31st)

1.—"Their First Divorce Case"

2.—"Hot Bath"

3.—"Indian Mail Robbery"

4.—"Conjuror's Triumph"

5.—"Eine Wohlverdiente lehrre"

6.—"The Panther's Prey"

In two parts, Stirring Drama.

## The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.  
 A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs  
 L. Midwood M.R.C.V.S.  
 E. O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher  
 Dr. H. Frenson Capt. G. Rabier  
 Col. C. D. Bruce O. M. Green  
 K. J. McEuen J. K. Tweed

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.



## RUSSIANS PRESS TURKS HARD ROUND ERZEROU

Still Making Prisoners; Engage In Further Successful Actions at Melazgher!

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, January 26.—An official communique states:—We continue to press the Turks at Erzeroum closely and to take prisoners, while there were also some successful actions at Melazgher.

Peking, January 24.—The following official communique from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: January 22.—In the region of Tennenfeld, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. Northward of Chortolisk, the enemy again vainly attempted to re-capture the height that we had occupied.

In Galicia, on the front of the middle course of the Strypa, we repulsed the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches. On the lower course of the Strypa and on the Dnieper, we attacked the enemy, who occupied the height north-eastward of Jaxlovets and the village of Dabrova, south-eastward of Latach. We have already occupied Dabrova.

North-eastward of Chernowitz, the enemy exploded four mines near our trenches. A stubborn fight ensued.

The Black Sea.—On January 21, our gunboats, near the Anatolian shore, destroyed forty sailing vessels.

January 23.—On the Riga sector, near the Mitau road, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. Small encounters took place with German units near Fulkarn, on the Bausk road.

January 22.—The Caucasian front.—The pursuit of the center of the Turkish army, which is hurriedly retreating from the region of Lake Tortum-Gel, is continuing. We are capturing prisoners, arms, cartridges, war material and all kinds of stores.

Our Cossacks charged the Turkish rearguard near the forts of Erzeroum fortress. They sabred several hundreds of Turks and took a thousand prisoners. The remnants of the rearguard fled to Erzeroum. Our artillery shelled the forts of the fortress.

January 24.—The hurried retreat of the Turks in the region of Erzeroum is continuing. In many places, they are leaving in our hands artillery ammunition, food supplies and telephone material.

Our troops are pursuing the enemy along roads strewn with frozen Turks. Considerable parties of prisoners are being captured by us in every inhabited place.

One of our cavalry companies, which had arrived on the Caucasian front from Manchuria, charged a Turkish half squadron and three infantry companies, which were defending a village. The Turks were partly sabred and partly taken prisoners.

Southward of the River Sharian-su, we completely annihilated a large detachment of Kurds. In the Melazgher region, our cavalry attacked considerable forces of Kurds and captured 600 head of cattle.

Persia.—South-eastward of Hamadan, the enemy attempted to approach the Kandellian pass, but were thrown back. Our troops have occupied the town of Sultan-Abad. The German Consul, who was there and the detachments he had recruited from among the Persian population fled.

## In the Courts

### Tangled Love Match

The slant-eyed cupid that is trying to bring together Lieu Tse-Lee and Dsaw Ching-tsing is having a hard time of it though he has been ably assisted by Mr. Kresel, the American assessor. Lieu and Dsaw Ching-tsing decided that they wanted to get married so Lieu ran away from the woman that had bought her for \$400 and applied for protection at the Door of Hope.

The assessor had ordered that the unfortunate lovers should be married in the Mixed Court room—but their route toward the wedding gongs has been paved entirely with stumbling blocks. Three foreign attorneys lent their talent toward straightening out the case, but it seemed to get tangled up more thoroughly. At a previous hearing Attorney No. 1 rose to forbid the banns saying that the wedding couldn't take place because Dsaw was already married. At yesterday's hearing attorney No. 1 rose again. Said he:

"I have been representing the mother of the girl. But on investigation I have found that the mother is not a proper person so that now I appear for the foster mother."

He added that now he objected to the marriage because he had discovered that the groom was not a reputable person. No-one said anything at this, but there was a general impression in the court that attorney No. 1 was anything but a cheerful wedding guest. The assessor asked Attorney No. 1 if he was not aware that these statements had no weight with the court. There being no answer, Dsaw's mama was put on the stand.

"My son is not married," she protested loudly. "He was married and he had a son. But the son died and the wife died 3 years ago. Therefore he is not married now and he has no son. The wife was buried at the burying place of her august ancestors at Ningpo."

The case appeared to be getting along again when Attorney No. 3 rose sternly. "The man's wife is not dead," said he, "I know because I went to see her this morning and I saw her run away. Corpses that have been so for 3 years do not run away."

No one could dispute this statement and Attorney No. 3 backed it up by stating that he represented persons who had claims for \$750 against the girl. That, with another \$100 which had already been mentioned, and the \$400 demanded for the payment to the mother, brought the total indebtedness of the girl to \$1,250. Attorney No. 3 asked that the girl get security for the amount of the debt he represented, or that she be carefully led away behind the bars. Investigation showed that the cause of all the trouble was already secure in one of the Mixed Court safety deposit boxes. Attorney No. 3 sat down, greatly mollified.

So many new charges had been brought into the case that the assessor remanded it for another hearing this afternoon that witnesses may be called to determine whether Dsaw is trying to become a bigamist and if he is the proper person to take over the reformation of the daughter of song. Dsaw left the courtroom looking more like a candidate for the jail than a happy groom.

## LABOR PARTY SUPPORT ASQUITH'S GOVERNMENT

By 1,502,000 Votes to 602,000 Pledge Aid to Successful Prosecution of War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 26.—At the annual conference of the Labor party, which was held at Bristol, today, a resolution was carried by 1,502,000 votes to 602,000, pledging the party to support the Government in a successful prosecution of the war. Great applause greeted the result.

## High Auction Figures Swell Panto. Receipts

Lyceum Packed for Polish Relief Fund Benefit; Performers Excel Themselves

As was anticipated, the Lyceum Theater was crowded again last night, a most enthusiastic audience expressing hearty appreciation of the work of the artistes in "All Baba". Two things accounted for the very large attendance, one being sympathy with the cause for which the entertainment was being given and the other the fact that it was the last opportunity which local playgoers would have of being present at a performance of the merry show.

The Polish Relief Fund being the beneficiary, Mr. V. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia, gave his patronage to the entertainment and was present with his suite and party, being attended as equerry by Master Harry Pringle, by permission of Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd, of the Shanghai branch of the Baden Powell Boy Scouts. After the orchestra (Mr. J. Inokay *maître d'orchestre*) had been awarded hearty applause for their beautiful rendering of the overture—a selection from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin"—the National Anthem of Russia was played and then the play, now so well-known, was produced, encores being frequent, floral tributes much in evidence and the whole thing going better than ever.

The second act was commenced with a fine rendering of a grand Polish March by the whole company. Then came an auction which was humorously conducted by Mr. Lemiere and brought in \$80 for a small cushion, \$105 for one a little larger, \$250 for a doll beautifully dressed in Polish costume, \$400 for a splendid model troika and \$200 for a live white rabbit.

What with the auction proceeds, the heavy booking of seats, the high prices paid for program advertisements and the sale of sweets, flags, cigarettes and programs, a goodly sum must have been taken and hearty congratulations are due to the promoters for the success which attended their efforts.

## Says Kaiser Looks Like Tired And Broken Man

Daily Mail Correspondent At Nisch Notes His Hair Is White; Constant Cough

London, January 26.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail who arrived at Nisch, on the 15th, from Constantinople, saw King Ferdinand of Bulgaria meet the Kaiser. The correspondent attended the banquet given in honor of the Kaiser.

He says that the Kaiser is remarkably changed since he saw him eight years ago. His hair is white and he has the face of a tired and broken man. He was perpetually using a handkerchief to relieve his constant coughing, even at the banquet, where he ate practically nothing.

## Numerous Silver Nails Driven At German Club On Kaiser's Birthday

Aid Fund for Families of Ship Crews Held in Far East Through the War

German offices were closed yesterday and flags floated before all German houses in honor of the birthday of H. M. Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Kaiser had expressed the wish that the day be observed quietly and this was followed in Shanghai.

In the morning religious services were held in the Olympic Theater. A mixed chorus of 100 men and women furnished the music which was of a religious nature. There were addresses by the Rev. von Probst and the Rev. Mueller. Following this, open house was held at the consul-general's between 11.30 and 12.30.

The program then shifted to the German Club where Mr. C. Stephani, president of the club, gave a toast to the Kaiser which was pledged by those present. In the afternoon practically every German in Shanghai gathered with their friends and citizens of the allied nations, to drive nails in the wooden replica of the Iron cross which had been set up in the club. The silver nails cost from \$1 upward.

Several thousand dollars were collected in this way. The proceeds are to go to the relatives of ship crews which have been tied up in the Far East on account of the war. Because of the wish of the Kaiser that the event be celebrated quietly, there were no public banquets last night. The Kaiser was 57 years old yesterday.

## German Bomb Store Exploded by British

Carry Out Successful Bombardments at Many Places; Keep Air Supremacy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 25.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful bombardments at Ovilvers, La Bois Selle, Le Brouard and Boesinghe, exploding a bomb-store in the enemy's lines.

The German artillery was active about Loos and Hooge. The air-craft on both sides were active. We maintained our supremacy.

Paris, January 26.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French and British artillery, south-east of Boesinghe, in Belgium, violently bombarded and seriously damaged the enemy works. This morning, two German aeroplanes dropped 15 bombs on Dunkirk and its suburbs, killing five persons and wounding three.

There was a very lively cannonade in Artois, east of Neuville St. Vaast and in the Valley region, where several enemy batteries were silenced.

We dispersed an important enemy convoy in the Craonne district, north of the Aisne. A German battery of heavy guns, which attempted to shell the bridge at Berry-au-Bac, was damaged by our heavy guns.

A small detachment of the enemy, on the Mouilly sector on the heights of the Meuse, attempted to approach our lines, after a heavy bombardment, but it was easily dispersed by our fire.

Our artillery in the Voignes effectively shelled the enemy positions at Muhlbach and Stossyhr.

The communique this afternoon stated that there was a sustained artillery fire in Artois. A night attack drove the Germans out of one crater.

## Copper Mine Chimney Highest Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

preparing to build a chimney 1,000 feet high, whose inside diameter at the top will be 33 feet and this structure and the Eiffel Tower in Paris will be the highest monuments of engineering skill in the world. Its cost is estimated at 1,200,000 yen. It is only mines of a magnitude like the Hidachi which can afford outlays of this description, but with ore bodies which are explored already for a length of over 5,000 feet and whose principal working shaft has reached a depth of 1,300 feet, with large unexplored areas in reserve, where outcrops indicate the presence of more wealth to be unearthed, a permanent investment, which will protect the neighboring farms, and prevent costly lawsuits, will repay for itself in a very few years and is therefore justified.

The Boston and Montana Company at Great Falls, Montana, has a chimney 506 feet high with an inside diameter of 50 feet. The present Hidachi chimney is 511 feet in height, the inside diameter at the top being 25 feet. The inside diameter at the base is 35 feet and the hill on which it stands is 1,059 feet above sea level.

"At the Sumitomo Besshi Mine the smoke problem is to be solved by more scientific appliances, namely by precipitating the fumes, by passing the smoke or gases through chambers charged at numerous points with static electricity. The smoke which escapes carries a considerable proportion of solid matter in an infinitely fine state of division and the object of inventors has been to devise means to prevent these extremely light particles from escaping into the air, for not only are they injurious but also they are valuable.

Trying An American Process

"An American engineer, Mr. Cottrell, has evolved a process which is worked with success in the United States and as experiments are being made with it at the Besshi Mine, I obtained the permission from Baron Sumitomo's Administration to see them carried out. One of the flues is tapped and a small volume of smoke, some 600 cubic feet per minute is brought into an electric field which is supplied by an electric current of 50,000 volts. The effect is simply marvelous, as the gases are hardly visible when escaping from the chimney and all the solid particles are eliminated and settle in the apparatus. "Experiments will shortly be made on a large scale, namely on a smoke volume of 20,000 cubic feet per minute with a current of 100,000 volts and if these prove equally successful, of which there can be no doubt, then an electric plant furnishing 200,000 volts will be installed and all the smoke from the works will be purified by the Cottrell process.

"Most of the injury to vegetation from smelter smoke is probably caused from the solid particles in the dust and when this material is settled, the remaining sulphurous acid vapors will cause little damage when discharged at a reasonable altitude. There is no direct damage to animal life from smelter smoke.

"The Besshi Mine is situated on Shikoku Island and the smelting works were originally erected at Nihama, a few miles from the mine near the sea shore, but the landowners gave so much trouble to Baron Sumitomo that he decided to build new works and for this purpose bought Shikoku Island, 10 miles distant from Shikoku on the Inland Sea, where the tall chimneys and imposing structures form one of the landmarks on this beautiful water passage and are a familiar sight to travelers. The ores are brought from Nihama in barges which are towed by powerful steam launches. This move, theoretically, should have avoided all further troubles, but in practice it proved otherwise, as the northerly winds carry the smoke across towards Shikoku Island and every year considerable sums have to be paid as

damages to the farmers and consequently the successful application of the Cottrell process will offer the desired relief.

### 200-Year-Old Mine

"As a matter of interest I will mention that, when I visited the Besshi Mine 10 years ago, they were mining the ore from a depth of 2,000 feet by means of Adit tunnels and the engineers were surveying the line of a tunnel to tap the ore body at a depth of 4,000 feet, and they told me that the tunnel could have a length of over 15,000 feet (nearly 3 miles) to intersect the ore vein. When I arrived at the mine last week and inquired how the tunnel was getting along, I was told that the tunnel was completed and on visiting the same I found it equipped with a double line of tramway tracks and electrically driven locomotives do the haulage of the long trains of ore cars and a shaft over 1,000 feet in depth, sunk on the ore body, connects the far end of this tunnel with the upper workings, thereby providing ventilation and the delivery of the ore from the upper levels of the mine. It is a splendid piece of

work. The rate of progress in digging this tunnel was about 400 feet per month, which in hard rock country is excellent work. This famous mine has been the property of the Sumitomo family for over 200 years.

"The working records show that the art of working ores and metals in Japan is closely connected with the introduction of Buddhism from China by the way of Korea about the year 552 A. D. and that with the Buddhist priests must have come laborers and artisans conversant with the work of winning metals and it is one of the interesting sights at some of the small mines to see them skillfully apply the ancient methods of extracting gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.; but today the engineers at the larger mines, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, are as highly trained and skilled as engineers are in America or in Europe."

## NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,  
No. 4 Canton Road

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	101	1	1
8.30	16.35		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	102	101	1	1
11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	102	101	1	1
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	102	101	1	1
11.45	19.25		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	102	101	1	1
102	3	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	102	101	1	1
5.35	9.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	102	101	1	1
4.45	18.27		dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	102	101	1	1
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	102	101	1	1
5.03	18.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	102	101	1	1
Local	Mail	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	Local	Mail	Local	Local
5.30	12.30		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	5.30	12.30	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.40	12.40	15.32	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	8.00	13.00	15.02	19.26
11.45	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.45	16.30	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	15.12	19.38	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	18.16	22.41	6.30	9.04
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.30	23.01	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	10.09	1.28	8.55	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12.30	3.49	10.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12.45	3.59	0.54	12.36
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	15.36	6.55	22.14	10.02
17.45	9.03		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	17.45	9.03	19.35	7.40
8.10	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	8.10	9.23	19.15	21.50
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.30	13.18	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.50	13.28	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	691	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	18.02	17.07	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	19.53	18.23	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	Exp.	Exp.	7.06	
23.00	23.00		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	23.00	23.00	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.00	7.00	23.00	7.58
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line								
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Tientsin
9.45	15.03	dep. Tientsin	arr. Yenchow	6.15	10.45	12.23	18.58	arr. Tientsin
Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line								
8.08	14.38	dep. Linchow	arr. Tientsin	8.08	14.38	dep. Tientsin	arr. Linchow	
7.00	13.30	dep. Tientsin	arr. Linchow	7.00	13.30	dep. Linchow	arr. Tientsin	

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.  
Tientsin, November 1915.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

#### SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

#### ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolee	Ex-press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Coolee	Ex-press	Local
	Mixed			Goods	Press	Mixed		Mixed			Goods	Press	Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.45	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Lu Shih	arr.	8.55	10.06	11.24	4.13	5.45	Chang An	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.18	3.36	4.25
Lu Shih	dep.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Lu Shih	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.38	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.50	Lu Shih	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26
Yeh Zah	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25	Lu Shih	dep.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47
Chang An	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30
Hangchow	arr.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Shanghai South	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.51	4.58	6.32
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40			11.22	12.25	2.58	6.07	7.15

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

#### KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

#### ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom  
134-135A, Szechuen Road,  
ON

**Saturday, the 29th inst.**  
at 10 a.m.

**Superior Household**

**Furniture and Effects**

Bed Room, Dining Room and  
Drawing Room suite complete,  
chairs, tables, carpets, side-  
boards, desks, sewing machine,  
stoves, book-cases, letter-files,  
etc., etc.

ALSO

A small line of E.P. Ware

AND

Sundries as usual.

**Now on View**

**MADAME CECILE**

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

**BURLINGTON  
HOTEL**

173, Bubbling Well Road,  
Shanghai.

Rooms Single and En Suite to let.

With Home Comforts.

**EXCELLENT CUISINE**

**VERY REASONABLE RATES**

**OFFICES**

**To Let 2 Rooms**

in the

**International Building**

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

**Frederick Ezra & Co.**

2A, Kiukiang Road.

'PHONE 2273

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

**YUT SAE CHANG & Co.**

**Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers**  
**SHANGHAI.**

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' and  
Builders' Supplies.

Full line of **HARDWARE** of every description, at  
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER**

"The machine you  
will eventually buy."

**DODWELL & CO. LTD.,**

**UNDERWOOD**

**TYPEWRITER DEPT.**

B-202, Kiang Road

Repairs Tel. 3805 Supplies

8889

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

# Business and Official Notices

**OMAR KHAYYAM**

XVII.

They say the Lion  
and the Lamb keep  
The Courts where  
Jamshyd gloried and  
drank deep:  
And Bahram, that  
great Hunter—the  
Wild Ass  
Stamps o'er his  
Head, and he lies  
fast asleep.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH  
They say the Lion  
and the Lamb keep  
The Courts where  
Jamshyd gloried and  
drank deep:  
And Bahram, that  
great Hunter, proves  
around  
To find where  
"Jamshyd's" "Upper  
Crust" did keep.

"UPPER CRUST"  
AMERICAN WINE  
WHISKY AT ALL BARS

**ASK O'BILL**

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**

Wine Merchants

**The Secret of Success  
in China**

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED  
GOODS TO SELL

**Is Judicious Advertising.**

We write, design and insert  
advertisements in the leading  
newspapers throughout the  
East. We employ expert trans-  
lators and the best native  
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls  
on Request.

**CHESTER, COWEN & Co.**

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

**NURSE TRAINING**

An opening for a Chinese or  
Eurasian young lady to take a  
hospital course of Nurse training.  
High school education or its  
equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to  
19, Whangpoo Road, between 2  
and 3 p.m.

**Re J. HUNTLEY SILBURN**

All persons having claims against  
the above are requested to render  
statements of same in duplicate to  
the undersigned not later than  
Saturday, 5th February, 1916.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

3d, Peking Road.

**Willard**



**Shocking!**

It's a pleasant shock, however, to find out  
how much real value you can get from Willard  
Storage Battery Service. Come in and we'll  
connect you with it.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.**

TEL. 2688

**Free inspection of any battery at any time**

**UNITED STATES STEEL  
PRODUCTS COMPANY**

On and after Monday, Jan. 31st,  
Our address will be:

**UNION BUILDING**

(Fourth Floor)

4, THE BUND.

Telephone Nos. { 2715.

{ 2718.

8606-J-30

**FOR SALE**

One **BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE**  
(weight 66 1/2 carat), unequalled in  
beauty, very rare and old, set around  
with 34 Brilliants, suitable for  
Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc.  
Net price \$17,500.00 Hongkong cur-  
rency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value  
less 20 per cent. if it be returned in  
good order and condition within two  
years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd,  
4th and 5th year from date of sale.  
To make a safe bargain in diamonds  
come to us.

**MOHIDEEN & Co.,**

Jewellers,

38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong. 8448

**NOTICE**

**THE** undersigned begs to an-  
nounce that he has established  
himself in practice as Consulting  
Engineer and is prepared to under-  
take all classes of Civil Engineering  
work, including the preparation of  
plans, specifications and estimates  
for harbour-works, bundings,  
wharves, godowns and factories, also  
bridges, steel-structural work and  
concrete structures of all des-  
criptions.

**F. J. BLOM, C.E.**

Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.

3G, Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

**Henry  
The Tailor**

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The  
Shanghai American Tailor." He  
learned the art of cutting from an  
American tailor who has stayed in  
his store for three years. Recom-  
mended by some of the most promi-  
nent men both in Shanghai and  
other parts of China.

6724

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE**

**CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

**CARS FOR HIRE**

**Prompt Service Day**

**and Night.**

**Telephone 3809.**

**NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW**

館旅新新西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-  
chow, is the only establishment of its  
kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to  
make this hotel as comfortable in  
winter as at any other time of the  
year. Convalescents who need a  
change of air will find in our hotel  
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm  
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our  
establishment all conveniences on  
their way up country. We are in a  
position to supply them with fresh  
stores and provisions and render them  
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

**TUNG SIH-KUNG,**

Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

**TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK**

**FOR SALE,** Wentworth's Key of  
Plane Trigonometry, translated  
into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng.  
Copies can be obtained at the  
China Press Office, 41, Canton  
Road.

8562

**SHANGHAI RACE CLUB**

**NOTICE.**

**THE** annual general meeting  
will be held at the Grand  
Stand at 6 p.m., on **MONDAY,**  
31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,

**A. W. OLSEN,**

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

**SHANGHAI RACE CLUB**

**NOTICE.**

**MEMBERS** willing to serve  
either as Stewards or on  
the Balloting Committee for the  
ensuing year are requested to send  
in their names to the undersigned  
before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th  
January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,

**A. W. OLSEN,**

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

**QUEENSLAND INSURANCE  
Company, Limited.**  
(Fire Department).

**WE** have been appointed second  
agents and are prepared to  
accept risks at current rates.

**BRANDT & RODGERS,**  
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,  
131, Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 1119.

8572

**The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee, appointed by the  
Municipal Council.**

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee have on their books the follow-  
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2  
Clerks..... 42  
Typists..... 2  
Overseers..... 18  
Stenographers..... 3  
Watchmen..... 3  
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations  
vacant kindly communicate with

**R. B. WOOD,**

Secretary

6872

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION**

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Notice is hereby given that the  
Register of Shares of the Corpora-  
tion, at this branch, will be closed  
from the 7th to the 19th February,  
both days inclusive, during which  
period no transfer of shares can be  
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
**A. STEPHEN,**  
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

**SHANGHAI KLEANG RUBBER  
ESTATES, LIMITED.**

(IN LIQUIDATION)

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the  
share register and transfer books  
of this company are closed.

**C. J. L. STEWART,**

Liquidator.

8547

**JUST ARRIVED!**  
**AUSTRALIAN**

**FRESH CREAMERY**

**BUTTER**

The "Falcon" Brand,

95 cts. per lb.

**SAM JOE & Co.**

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8502

**FINANCIAL**

**WE CAN** arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

**TRANSLATIONS**

**ALL** descriptions of translation  
work, Chinese into English and vice  
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and  
despatch. Address, Translator,  
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

**TRANSLATOR,** who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking  
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

1838

**Victoria Theater**

Beginning tonight, the Victoria  
Theater will show "Bethrothed," a  
spectacular six-reel production by  
Pasquali and Co., Torino. The tale is  
based on Manoni's great story of the  
plague that devastated Europe in the  
middle ages.

Many of the scenes display the  
artistic finish that can only be found  
in the higher order of Italian histori-  
cal pictures. The story is that of  
Lucia, a beautiful peasant girl, and  
her attempt to escape from a dis-  
soluble noble.

The magnitude of the spectacles in  
this picture have never been exceeded  
even in Italy. The invasion of  
Lombardy and the burning of a city  
is shown on a scale never before  
attempted. The plague scenes are  
powerful in their display of this  
international tragedy.

**Obituary**

**Dean Francis Pigou**

**Reuter's Service.**  
London, January 26.—The death is  
announced of the Very Reverend  
Francis Pigou, D. D., Dean of Bristol.

**FORD'S PEACE COMMITTEE**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, January 26.—The work-  
ing committee of the Ford expedition  
has arrived. It will remain here until  
peace negotiations have been officially  
begun.

8574-J-30

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

**GRAMOPHONE RECORDS  
EXCHANGE**

**ADVERTISER** wishes to exchange  
a number of records. List on  
application. Send list as well. Box  
167.

**RECORDS (10")** Royal "Go to  
Sea"—"Chorus, Gentlemen";  
Victor "Pride of Nation" March—  
"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia  
"Count of Luxembourg" I, II;  
(12") "Sweet Longings"—Over-  
ture "Zampa"; Selection "Rigo-  
letto"—Sextette "Lucia"; "Tyrol-  
can Echoes"—"Idilio." Will ex-  
change for others. Box 165.

**SITUATIONS VACANT**

**WANTED** for outport, a nursery  
governess, speaking English and  
French, to take care of 3 little boys.  
Good reference required. Apply  
to Box 206, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8607-J-30

**AN OPPORTUNITY** offers for  
a bright youth (British preferred),  
who has just left school, to learn an  
interesting and lucrative profession.  
No premium. Remuneration  
small at the commencement, but  
prospects excellent. Apply to Box  
192, THE CHINA PRESS.

8563

**HOUSES TO LET**

**TO LET** or for sale: "Kenlion,"  
No. 50, Route Doumer; consisting  
of a large residence, stabling,  
motor-house, large garden with  
tennis courts, croquet-lawn, and  
vegetable gardens. Apply A  
Dabelstein, H. M. Schultz & Co.,  
No. 34, Canton Road.

8587

**TO LET,** from January 15th,  
half house (flat) consisting of two  
delightfully large rooms, reception  
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,  
servants' quarters and garage,  
situated on Bubbling Well Road,  
near Country Club. Apply to Box  
194, THE CHINA PRESS.

8570

**TO LET,** situated at Poosan Road  
(Chapei), next to the Institution  
of Holy Family, foreign houses,  
containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at  
rents of \$20 and \$30 per month  
respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing  
Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang  
King Pang, French Concession.

8554-J-29

**BROADWAY TERRACE.** Cosy  
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every  
convenience and close to trams.  
Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

T.F.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

**WANTED,** one or two rooms,  
modestly furnished, without board.  
Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8595-J-28

**WANTED,** by a gentleman, one  
well-furnished bed-sitting-room,  
with bathroom attached. Please  
state locality and terms to Box 200,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8581-J-28

**EDUCATIONAL**

**ENGLISH LESSONS** by certi-  
ficated professional English lady  
teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply  
to Box 151, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8487

**Exchange and Mart**

**FOR SALE,** Projecting lantern  
with electric arlight, suitable for  
school or lectures, in perfect con-  
dition. Also great number of  
select lantern-slides of China and  
Japan, partly hand-coloured. Apply  
to Box 195, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

8574-J-30

# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Friday, January 28, 1916

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Freh.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
<b>Today.</b>									
Wohaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Pengtien	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Daire	Kobe Maru	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Penza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki & Vladivostok	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe, via N'aki & V'vostok	Penza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisco via Japan & Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Shanghai	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Hon'lu	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Poyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Loongwo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, & U.S.A.	Chikago Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Poyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingwangtao	Keping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Kwangping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chikago M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tomorrow.</b>									
Japan and U.S.A.	Awa Maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meiji, Kobe, Y'hama Canada	Awa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. Europe	Awa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Awa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Ngankin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Choyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangtah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Ngankin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poochow	Hanan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern ports, the Straits	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon, India, E'rops via Suva	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monday, Jan. 31.</b>									
Amoy	Holbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Anhui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kienkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kienkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Swatow	Holbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tuesday, Feb. 1.</b>									
Hankow	Wuchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wednesday, Feb. 2.</b>									
Hankow	Tatung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Tatung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Friday, Feb. 4.</b>									
Hankow	Looyi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.

- A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.  
 B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.  
 C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.  
 D Registration and Money orders 2 p.m.

- E Registration and Money orders up to noon.  
 F Money orders 1 p.m.  
 G Registration 8.30 p.m.  
 H Postal money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.  
 I Money letters and Parcels noon.  
 J Postal money orders and Parcel post until 2.30 p.m.  
 K Registration 5 p.m.  
 L Parcels 4 p.m.

- O Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m., and Money orders 3 p.m.  
 P Registration 4.30 p.m.  
 Q Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and Money orders noon.  
 T Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 3 p.m.  
 U Registration 3 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 8 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice	
Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanzhang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitang, Tientsin and Pachong, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wush, Wanglin, Changchow, Taiyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking & all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and	

chow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China	9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Sinchwang, Taipao and Szejing, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kahan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungshiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow	6.00
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kahan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tungshiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siao-shan	12.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Woozung also Paoshan and Kiangwan	6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.

Woozung Train	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.	7.00
Shanghai	
Tsungmi and Paochen	8.30
Steam Launch every other day	
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Pailokang & Chukialio	8.30
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Nankiao	8.30
Steam Launch	
Huchow, Nanzing & Lluhu	11.00
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Tukahong	
Nankiao	noon
Steam Launch	
Tangsi	noon
Steam Launch	
Halmenting and Miaochen	3.00
Steam Launch	
Chowpu	1.00
Steam Launch	
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Steam Launch	
Tachang	9.00
Courier	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Sicacwei & Talpoo	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00
Foot Boat	